LA BATAILLE d' EGGMÜHL 1809

Includes La Bataille de Raszyn 1809 and d'Alteglofsheim 1809

Marshal Enterprises 2024
www.labataille.me

MARSHAL ENTERPRISES

La Bataille d' Eggmuhl 1809

By Marshal Enterprises

Maria Ludovika Beatrix of Austria-Este

Empress consort of Austria

La Bataille d' Eggmuhl represents the pivotal two-day battle (April 21 -22 1809) between the forces of the French and their Allies, directed by Emperor Napoleon and the Army of Austria commanded by Archduke Charles (Erzherzog Karl), west of the Danube. Seizing the initiative, Napoleon combines his forces to halt and then push the Austrians east across the Danube. The Austrians miss many opportunities to inflict a defeat on the French. Perhaps you will be wiser!

La Bataille de Raszyn is the Austrian attempt to capture Warsaw on April 19, 1809. Although outnumbered, Prince Poiniatowski's skillful use of terrain delays the Austrians and makes them pay a heavy price. This simulation had been a free, print an play game and is now produced to the quality standards of Marshal Enterprises.

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La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809 et al

List of Contents

- Eggmühl 1809 Game Box with numbered seal
- Read Me First with game booklet access information
- Maps
  - 2 Maps encompassing the main battle areas west and east for Eggmühl
  - 1 Map for the battle of Alteglofsheim 1809 18" x 24"
  - 1 Map for the battle of Raszyn 1809 24" x 36"
- Organizational Charts – These charts are used to organize forces, track your losses and breakdowns of infantry regiments into their respective battalions
  - 1 Austrian Org. Chart Overall and one for Raszyn
  - 1 French Org. Chart Overall and one for Raszyn
  - Files are available on the ME Website to track Morale Levels, Premier Rules and other game aides
- Counter Sheets – Full Color and Die Cut, representing infantry regiments and battalions, cavalry regiments, artillery batteries and leaders. (It is strongly recommend you razor cut out all counters!)
  - 2 French Counter Sheets
  - 2 Coalition Counter Sheets
- Informational Markers
  - 2 Black and White Die Cut markers used during play
- 1 Passage of Time Recorder
- 2 Assault a Melee /Fire (combat) Charts
- Electronic Booklet for Eggmühl and Another for Raszyn
- Please note - Eggmühl is sometimes spelled Eckmühl, when researching historical sources.

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Table of Contents

1. **Cover Page**
2. **Introduction Page and Contents**
3. **A Game of Napoleonic Chess**
4. **General Demont's Division**
5. **Special Rules**

   Terrain, Stacking, Fire Values, Carre, Melee, Moral and Special Terrain

6. **Special Unit Types and Formations**

   Elite Infantry, Morale Level Charts, Austrian Tactical, Artillerie Leaders of Special Ability and Timed Moves

7. **Order of Battlle**

   Kaiserlich-königliche Armee
   Le Grande Armee de l' Allemange

8. **Charts and Tables**
9. **Counter Values and Facing**
10. **Württemberg in the Napoleonic Wars**

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By Marshal Enterprises

11. ***General Comte Dominque Vandamme - Soldier and Art Currator***

12. ***Grand Scenarios (Multi-Player)***

    a. Scenario One – *The First Day (April 21, 1809 - Davout and Lefebvre engage Karl)*

    b. Scenario Two – The Second Day (*April 22, 1809-Napoleon Arrives)*

    c. Scenario Three – *Karl's Plan (Austrian Offensive- Hypothetical)*

13. ***Scénarios Moyens (Eight Hours – Two Players)***

    a. Scenario Five- Marshal Davout Advances on Regensberg

    b. Scenario Six – Marshal Lefebvre / Bavarians Attack the Fleches

14. ***Scenario Petit (Four Hours – Two Player or Solitaire)***

    a. Scenario Four – La Bataille d' Altegolfsheim 1809 (*Heavy Cavalry Battle*)

    b. Scenario Seven – Vandamme / Württembergers Assault Eggmühl

    c. Scenario Eight – Marshal Lannes Outflanks Eggmühl

15. ***Marshal Lannes' Last Victory***

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16. ***Sacajewa's Son in Württemberg***
17. ***Review of the Eggmühl Battles***
18. ***Austrians Cannot Control Uprisings***

Legion d' Honneur (Premier)

Note: The Premier Rules are located on the Marshal Enterprises Website.

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Strategic Underpinnings: The War of the Fifth Coalition

As the year 1809 opens, Napoleon was at his peak in terms of military and strategic powers and diplomatic position. While the British were unassailable in the home islands of the United Kingdom, and their fleets roamed the seas without opposition. Napoleon ruled the continent of Europe with very little opposition. The Empire of the French had expanded the borders of France to their "natural frontiers" and Italy had become the virtual personal property of various elements of the Bonaparte family. Holland was ruled by Napoleon's brother Louis, and by 1810 would be absorbed directly into the French empire.

Germany had proven to be Napoleon's most interesting diplomatic project. Bavaria; Baden; Wurttemberg; Saxony; and Napoleon's creation of Westphalia—a composite state of many of the small principalities ruled by Jerome, another of the Bonaparte Brothers—a well as Frankfurt and several other states, were formed into the Confederation of the Rhine. This entity was controlled by France and ruled over most of Germany, excepting Prussia and Austria. The position of the Confederation of the Rhine placed it as a pro-French bulwark directly between those two traditional German powers. It proved to be an obstacle to the greatly weakened Prussia and the vast, sprawling Hapsburg lands. It was as if the Confederation of the Rhine was a proto-NATO, acting as a counter measure to more eastern-European threats to France without those threats being directly on the French frontiers.

In addition, Napoleon had mainly recreated a Polish state with the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; and had an alliance with Denmark to fully protect French interests in the Baltic region and counter-balance Sweden.

However, Napoleon's primary weakness was in his standing in the Iberian Peninsula. Though he had deposed the decrepit Bourbon monarchy in Spain; Portugal and insurgent Spanish forces, propped up by British troops and monetary support, were holding down several hundred thousand French and French-allied troops. Despite the vast material and manpower resources used in Spain and Portugal, the French mainly floundered about there. The Spanish; Portuguese and British had not exactly been victorious in their efforts in the years preceding 1812. But the mishmash of results—some French victories and some French defeats—would be just enough to give hope to the smoldering nationalistic movements throughout Europe to hint at weakening French hegemony minutely from Gibralter to the Nieman.

Austrians Ready For War In Spirit But Not Otherwise

Austria was focused on to an almost fanatical avenging of the previous three defeats to Napoleon in 1797, 1800 and 1805. But these defeats had drained the Austrian abilities to bring any act of revenge to full consummation. However, the Austrian emperor, Francis I, pushed forward with plans to enter war in late 1808. His brother, Archduke Charles, was less enthusiastic. Although Charles had engaged in an admirable and

extensive reform of the Austrian arms, he did not believe the greatly enlarged and improved Austrian army was ready for war with Napoleon. The French tempted the Austrians just enough in late 1808 by moving more than 100,000 troops from Germany to Spain. However, the Austrian position was hamstrung by the realization that Hapsburg coffers could only fund the Austrian armies through the spring of 1809.

The Prussian Baron von Stein, whose letter removed Prussia from the strategic game.

The diplomatic networks were working overtime in late 1808. The Austrians were still hopeful to bring Prussia into the hostilities, but a Prussian misstep involving the leaking of diplomatic correspondence from the Prussian Baron von Stein to a French newspaper torpedoed any Prussian involvement in Austrian machinations. Baron von Stein would later be responsible for many Prussian reforms leading to its revival. Of course, any discussion of French foreign policy without the machinations of Bishop Talleyrand are impossible. The clever but devious Talleyrand managed to convince Tsar Nicholas to stay out of any Austria-French conflicts.

Bishop Talleyrand

The British meanwhile, having been forced from Spain by Marshal Soult at Corunna in January 1809, decided to fund Austrian war-plans with large cash payments in the Spring of 1809 and the promise of a military expedition to the Low Countries. These actions jump-started the Austrians into action. Despite Archduke Charles' reservations, his brother ordered the invasion of Bavaria on April 10, and the war began.

Napoleon was not in Germany at the time, as he was in Paris still raising troops and engaging in diplomatic efforts. In fact, Napoleon was anticipating hostilities and spent much of the winter and early spring of 1809 organizing his new troops and using troops from the Confederation of the Rhine in both Spain and Germany. For example, at the Battle of Talavera in July 1809, 20% of the French forces deployed were from small states in the Confederation of the Rhine. Meanwhile, with the main French Army in Germany, larger Confederation states Bavaria; Wurttemberg; and later Saxony, would prove to be invaluable to the success of French arms.

Confederation of the Rhine provides support to French Empire

As the Austrian invasion begins, The Grande Army of Germany was under the command of Marshal Berthier, and while he was invaluable as the Emperor's Chief of Staff, his skills as an army commander were sorely tested by Charles' initial efforts. Berthier had needlessly spread the army out throughout Bavaria, and the primary French corps, Davout's III Corps was isolated at Ratisbon. But the Austrians, despite Charles's various reforms, still moved slowly, and could not inflict any serious blows on the French. Napoleon arrived in Germany on April 17, and thus the immediate danger to the French position passed. The battles of Eggmühl, Aspern-Essling and Wagram followed.

Marshal Berthier, initial French commander in Germany

Despite Austrian and British desires to cooperate more fully, the British failed to commence their Low Countries intervention until July of 1809, *after* the Austrian defeat at Wagram. This British invasion of Holland had over 40,000 troops land at Walcheren. This was an army greater than the British commitment to Spain; but the invasion was defeated by General Typhus with a little assistance from Marshal Bernadotte. The failure of the expedition, occurring after the defeat of Austria, led to the fall of the British government in Parliament. In addition, the Hapsburg-sponsored insurrections throughout Germany, were never coordinated and were all eventually defeated. Despite a very sound strategic plan, Hapsburg and British communication and coordination failures would doom Francis' desire for revenge over Napoleon.

The British Retreating from Walcheren 1809

Demont's Division Created Out Of Changes

French Make Major Changes To the Infantry Organization in 1809

Napoleon was aware in late 1808 that war with Austria would soon be upon him. Both that impending conflict, and the ongoing Iberian issues led Napoleon to order a conscription of 80,000 troops from the 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809 classes. Further in December 1808 he ordered a second group of 80,000 conscripts from the class of 1810--approximately 2 years earlier than required.

To effect these manpower moves, the French made several changes to their organization.

Prior to 1808, French infantry regiments were organized with three battalions for each regiment: two line battalions and a depot battalion. Each of these battalions had nine companies: a grenadier company, a voltigeur company and seven fusilier companies. On paper, these companies each had a table of organization of approximately 140 men per company. Each company had three officers and five non-commissioned officers.

So, what did Napoleon do with these 160,000 conscripts at that time when the numbers would have indicated approximately 1000 new companies. First, he created new 17 demi-brigades in France from the 1810 class conscripts. The balance of the new troops were distributed into the existing regiments by adding a 4th battalion. Now all regiments would have three regular battalions, each of six companies, and a depot battalion of four companies.

Demont's Division in Eggmühl

The troops in the fourth battalion were brought to the field by assembling two depot companies and four companies of new conscripts. Most of these 4th battalions did not march, feed, or fight with the balance of their regiments. The fourth battalions were generally placed into new divisions. The major example of this was during the Eggmühl battles, where Joseph-Laurents Demont's division found itself in Lefebvre's VII Corps. It was made up entirely of fourth battalions.

While Demont's Division had experienced non-commissioned officers, and one experienced depot company, most of the troops in the battalion had extraordinarily little training and had fired their muskets, maybe, a half-dozen times.

How did that change the combat at Eggmühl; and what did this mean in the real world of events? The Germans of the Confederation of the Rhine had more training, and their experience made them more reliable. Further they had been on campaign and successfully crossed the Continent.

In game terms, we find these new fourth battalions train and fight with slightly different tactics due to their lack of experience and quality leadership. The lack of leadership to be impactful in all aspects of game play. For the most part, morale and melee values are 15-20% less than standard French values. As these troops are engaged, they immediately become more of a detriment to the line formations.

The lack of quality light infantry, and the skirmish ability of the light companies hurt even more so the battalions. Therefore, those fourth battalions are not able to be effective when on the offence; obviously, it is easier to defend than it is to attack. Furthermore, these battalions are less able to fight in line formation. Columns or Carres are likely to stand more effectively.

Fourth battalions are best used in holding villages; forests or ridges. Reducing the number of morale checks will improve the player's ability to hold and will limit the unlucky rolls of the dice.

Monte's Tactical Advice

To conclude, the French army has excellent formations (Guard), and standard formations (Line/Light), as well as weaker formations (Confederation of the Rhine and fourth battalions). The better player will use the weaker groups to defend and will protect them as much as possible, while using them to trade losses with higher quality enemy troops.

La Bataille d'Eggmühl 1809

Special Rules

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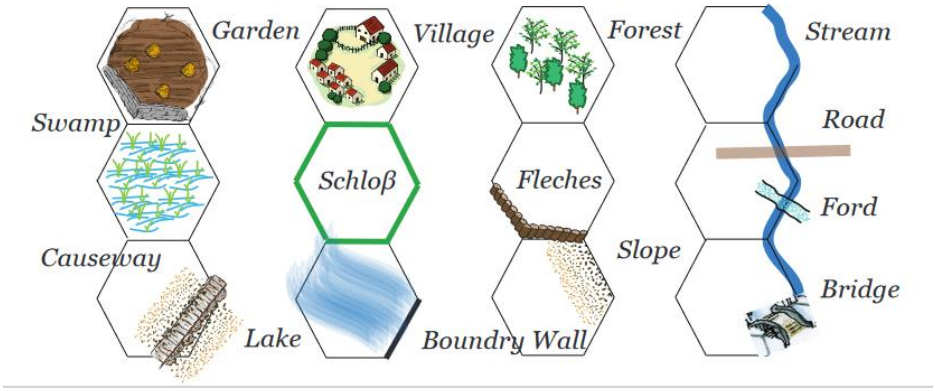
La Bataille d'Eggmühl 1809

TERRAIN EFFECTS	MOVEMENT
Clear	1
Hamlet /Village / Town*	3
Forest*	2 Inf / 5 Cav / Artillery Prohibited
Slope	Inf +2/ Cav +3/ Art +4
Swamp***	4 Light Inf (sk)/ Inf. /Artillery and Cav. Prohibited
Road	1/2
Stone Bridge**	1
Grosse Laaber ****	Prohibited
Stream	Inf +3 / Cav +5 / Art +4
Ford (see scenarios)	Lt. Infantry +4 to cross in skirmish order, Infantry +5 to cross, Cav +10 to cross and Artillery+6 to cross
Fleches	5 Inf, 12 Cav / Art 2 (prohibited through Fleche hexside (see rules) but must enter from rear).
Boundary Wall (Eggmühl)	2 Inf, Cav and /or Art prohibited (see rules) crossing through wall
Schloss (General Order)	4 to enter for Artillery or Infantry, Cav Prohibited

*Infantry / Cavalry forms general order in this terrain.
Units with a Skirmish Ability may Skirmish in these hexes if they so elect.
*Road March through a Hamlet, Village or Town is 2 mp per hex
**Combat Formations must be in road order to cross the bridge at Eggmühl or Walkenstetten / Schierling
***Only Infantry in Skirmish Order may enter a Swamp Hex Type voluntarily
****No combat formation may cross a hexside of the Grosse Laaber unless on a stone bridge or light infantry in skirmish only at the ford at Rogging.
Light Infantry may be in skirmish order
Units successfully crossing a stream will be disordered at the end of their movement. Cavalry must check morale.



La Bataille d'Eggmühl 1809

STACKING

Clear	1 Infantry Regiment or 18 Infantry Increments or 1 Cavalry Regiment or 18 Cavalry Increments or 6 Artillery Increments or 12 Infantry & 1 Battery
Hamlet /Village / Town	1 Infantry Battalion or 1 Cavalry Regiment or 1 Battery or 1 Infantry Battalion & 1 Battery
Pine Forest	1 Infantry Battalion or 1 Cavalry Regiment
Road / Bridge	4 Increments in Road March
Fleche	1 inf. Battalion and/or 1 Artillery Battery Or six increments of Cavalry
Swamp	1 Battalion Light Infantry – Skirmish only
Schloβ	1 Battalion per hex and/or 1 Artillery Battery

In Clear terrain no more than 3 Infantry Battalions may be stacked together regardless of total
In Clear terrain no more than 3 Cavalry Regiments may be stacked together regardless of total
(This means you may stack 3 x 6 increment Cavalry Regiments in a clear hex but not 4 x 4 increment Regiments)

La Bataille d'Eggmühl 1809

INFANTRY UNIT FIRE VALUES

French

	Ligne	Légère	Demont - Conscripts
Column	Printed	Printed	Printed
Line	X 3	X 3	X 2
Carre	X 3	X 4	X 2
General Order	Printed	Printed	Printed
Skirmish		X 3	

Disordered formations fire at half strength

Bavarian / Württemberg

	Bavarian Infantry	Bavarian Light Infantry	Württemberg Infantry	Württemberg Light Infantry	Württemberg Jaegers
Column	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Line	X 3	X 2	X3	X3	X3
Carre	X 3	X 3	X3	X2	Printed
General Order	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Skirmish		X2		X2	X4

Disordered formations fire at half strength

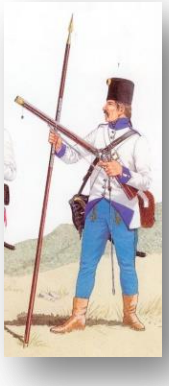
Austrian

	Linie	Grenz	Jäger	Grenadier	Karl's Legion
Masse	Printed			Printed	Printed
Column	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Line	X 3	X 3	X 4	X 4	Nicht Erlaub
Carre	X 3	X 3	X 4	X 4	X2
General Order**	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed	Printed
Skirmish		X3	X4*		X2

Disordered formations fire at half strength

*Austrian Jägers are rifle armed and fire X4 adjacent, X3 at 2 hexes, and X2 at 3 hex range

**Austrian Infantrie (Linie or Grenadiers) in General Order, in Towns/Villages/Hamlets, Schloss fire at 150% of printed



La Bataille d'Eggmühl 1809

TERRAIN FIRE DEFENCE VALUES

	Column	Line	*Carre*	General	Skirmish	Disorder/Rout	Artillery
Clear	6	9	4		12	14	6/8*
Forest				10	14	16	N/A
Hamlet				10	12	16	6/8*
Village				10	12	16	7/9*
Town				12	14	16	8/10*
Fleche	10 /6!					5	7/10*
Swamp					14		
Defending behind wall at Eggmühl +1 to defense							
Schloss				13	15	15	9/11

*Artillery Fire Defenses are Limbered / Unlimbered
If a hex has infantry and artillery present, the Fire Defense is 2 less than for infantry alone unless the infantry formation is in *Carre*
Formations fired upon thru the flank have a fire defense of 6
Formations add 1 to the Fire Attack die roll for every increment in a target hex, over 9.
Formations in Road March have a fire defense of 4.
Formations fired upon thru a rear are normal
! Front/Rear

FIRE ATTACK MORALE CHECKS

French

Ligne Infantrie will check with every even numbered increment loss
Légère Infantrie will check with every even numbered increment loss
Demont (Res.) Infantrie will check with every even numbered increment loss
Cavalrie Formations will check with every increment loss
Artillerie Formations will check with every increment loss

French Confederation

Bavarian / Wurttemberg will check with every odd increment loss

Austria –which includes all Imperial Provinces and Kingdoms

Linie will check with every odd numbered increment loss
Grenz and Jaegers will check with every even increment loss
Austrian / Hungarian Grenadiers formations check morale with every even increment loss
Karl's Legion checks with every odd increment loss
Cavalry Formations will check morale with every increment loss
Artillery Formations will check morale with every increment loss

All Cavalrie or Artillerie will check with every loss

CARRE REALIZATION TABLE

French	CARRE	DISORDER	ROUT
When forming from Column			
4 Movement Points	11-66		
3 Movement Points	11-63	64-66	
2 Movement Points	11-36	41-61	62-66
1 Movement Point	11-24	25-51	52-66
When forming from Line			
4 Movement Points	11-56	61-66	
3 Movement Points	11-42	43-54	55-66
2 Movement Points	11-32	33-55	56-66
1 Movement Point	11-15	16-44	45-66

Württem/ Bav.	CARRE	DISORDER	ROUT
When forming from Column			
4 Movement Points	11-63	64-66	
3 Movement Points	11-56	61-63	64-66
2 Movement Points	11-33	34-56	61-66
1 Movement Point	11-24	25-51	52-66
When forming from Line			
4 Movement Points	11-53	54-63	64-66
3 Movement Points	11-36	41-51	52-66
2 Movement Points	11-25	26-52	53-66
1 Movement Point	11-15	16-44	45-66

Personalities subtract 6 from the die roll if present in the hex
Légère, MINUS 3 from the die roll
If Cavalry is Light ADD 3 to the die roll
If Cavalry is Lance Armed ADD 6 to die roll
If defender is on morale level ADD to the die roll 3 for each level
Defender must have line of sight to the charging cavalry according to Rule 38.
(4 movement points may be four hexes or less depending on terrain)

Austrians	CARRE	DISORDER	ROUT
When forming from Line			
4 Hexes	11-62	63-65	66
3 Hexes	11-44	45-61	62-66
2 Hexes	11-31	32-54	55-66
1 Hexes	11-24	25-46	51-66

Modifications to the die roll

Personalities subtract 6 from the die roll if present in the hex
Austrians in *Masse* may not attempt to form *Carre* in enemy phase
Austrians may only attempt to form Carre if in line, in the enemy phase
Grenadiers MINUS 3 from the die roll
If Cavalry is Light ADD 3 to the die roll
If Cavalry is Lance Armed ADD 6 to die roll
If defender is on morale level ADD 3 to the die roll, for each level
Defender must have line of sight to the charging cavalry according to Rule 38.
(4 movement points may be four hexes or less depending on terrain)

CAVALRY RECALL

FRENCH	2-6 successfully recalls
RHEINBUND	2-6 successfully recalls
AUSTRIAN	2-6 successfully recalls

Personalities who have a cavalry modifier add 1 to the die roll

CAVALRY CHARGE MORALE MODIFIERS

Condition	Defending Infantry/Artillery
Charged in flank	minus 12 to die roll
Charged in rear	minus 6 to die roll
In skirmish order	minus 12 to die roll
Defender in Line	plus 3 to die roll
In disordered state	minus 6 to die roll
In routed state	unit suffers pursuit loss
In square	plus 12 to die roll
Across a steam hexside	plus 6 to die roll
If charged by Lancers	minus 6 to die roll
If charged by Heavy Cavalry	minus 3 to die roll
Charge into town, woods or swamp	not allowed

PRE MELEE MORALE CHECK MODIFIERS

Odds	**Attacker**	**Defender**
1/2	minus 6	plus 6
1/1	minus 3	plus 3
2/1		
3/1	plus 3	minus 3
4/1	plus 6	minus 6
5/1 & over	plus 9	minus 9

La Bataille d'Eggmühl 1809

INFANTRY PRE MELEE MORALE MODIFIERS:

Condition	**Modification to the Die Roll**: Attacker	Defender
Defender is assaulted in flank	Plus 12	Minus 12
Defender is assaulted in rear	Plus 6	Minus 6
Defender is in Skirmish order	No check	Minus 6
Defender is in Line		Minus 3
Austrian Defenders in Line	Plus 3	
Defender is in Square	Plus 6	
Defender is Disordered	Plus 3	Minus 3
Defender is Routed	Plus 6	Minus 6
Attacker is assaulting up a slope	Minus 3	Plus 3
Attacker is assaulting across a stream	Minus 3	Plus 3
Attacker lost an increment due to defensive fire	Minus 3 for each	
Elite Infantry.....Morale of 15 or 16	Minus 6	
Morale of 13 or 14	Minus 9	
Morale of 11 or 12	Minus 12	

INFANTRY MELEE VALUE MODIFIERS

Condition	**Modification to the Value**: Attacker	Defender
Defender is assaulted in flank	X 2	
Defender is assaulted in rear	X 1.5	
Defender is in Skirmish order		X .5
Defender is Disordered (Infantry/Artillery)		X .5
Defender is Routed		X.33
Defender in Road March		X.25
Infantry Attackers vs. Defender in Column	X1.5	
Infantry attacking across a stream hexside	X .66	
Cavalry Charge 3 hexes straight	X 2	
Heavy Cavalry attacks Light Cavalry	X 2	
Heavy Cavalry in Line	X.5	
Cavalry Attacker is Tired	X .5	
Cavalry Attacker is Exhausted	X .33	
Cavalry Defender is Tired		X .5
Cavalry Defender is Exhausted		X .33
Cavalry Attacker vs Carre	X .5	
Cavalry Attacker across a stream hexside	X .66	

ARTILLERY SPECIAL RULES

An Austrian Brigade Battery may limber with a roll of 4, 5 or 6
An Austrian Position Battery may limber with a roll of 5 or 6
An Austrian Kavallrie Battery may limber with a roll of 4.5 or 6

A French Batterie a' Pied may limber with a roll of 4, 5 or 6
A French Batterie a' Cheval may limber with a roll of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6

A French Allied Batterie may limber with a roll of 5 or 6
Leaders with an artillery bonus add one to the die roll when attempting to limber
French Marshal's, Grunne adds one to the die roll
Napoleon adds 3 to the die roll

ARTILLERY LEADERS OF SPECIAL ABILITY

Napoleon may combine three hexes
Any Corps/ Korps commander, Karl-Ludwig or Grunne may combine two hexes.

MORALE LEVELS

Consult the *Morale Levels* contained below. This chart sets a threshold, at the hour, to check the condition of the organization based on the number of battalions PGD or eliminated. Cavalry and Artillery don't count against this total and are not affected. Usually those affected by morale levels are corps or wing sized organizations

The French are well defined corps and their battalions are listed.

French Corps Provisiore Lannes 26 battalions

Level 1	5 battalions lost or routed	minus 3 to all morale rolls
Level 2	10 battalions lost or routed	minus 6 to all morale rolls
Level 3	15 battalions lost or routed	minus 9 to all morale rolls

French III Corps Davout 29 battalions

Level 1	6 battalions lost or routed	minus 3 to all morale rolls
Level 2	12 battalions lost or routed	minus 6 to all morale rolls
Level 3	18 battalions lost or routed	minus 9 to all morale rolls

French VII Corps Lefebvre 30 battalions

Level 1	6 battalions lost or routed	minus 3 to all morale rolls
Level 2	12 battalions lost or routed	minus 6 to all morale rolls
Level 3	18 battalions lost or routed	minus 9 to all morale rolls

French VIII Corps Vandamme 13 Battalions

Level 1	3 battalions lost or routed	minus 3 to all morale rolls
Level 2	6 battalions lost or routed	minus 4 to all morale rolls
Level 3	9 battalions lost or routed	minus 6 to all morale rolls

The Austrians are well defined korps and their battalions are listed. If only part of a korps is used, use the whole corps numbers for morale battalion count.

Austrian II Korps Kolowrat 20 Battalions

Level 1	4 battalions lost or routed	minus 3 to all morale rolls
Level 2	8 battalions lost or routed	minus 6 to all morale rolls
Level 3	12 battalions lost or routed	minus 9 to all morale roll

Austrian III Korps Hohenzollern 28 Battalions

Level 1	6 battalions lost or routed	minus 3 to all morale rolls
Level 2	12 battalions lost or routed	minus 6 to all morale rolls
Level 3	18 battalions lost or routed	minus 9 to all morale rolls

Austrian IV Korps Rosenberg 26 battalions

Level 1	5 battalions lost or routed	minus 3 to all morale rolls
Level 2	10 battalions lost or routed	minus 6 to all morale rolls
Level 3	15 battalions lost or routed	minus 9 to all morale rolls

Austrian Reserve Liechtenstein 17 Battalions

Level 1	4 battalions lost or routed	minus 2 to all morale rolls
Level 2	7 battalions lost or routed	minus 4 to all morale rolls
Level 3	11 battalions lost or routed	minus 6 to all morale rolls

SPECIAL TERRAIN TYPES

Towns

The following hexes are designated as towns: Eggmühl (Eckmuhl)

- There is no zone d' influence into the Towns. Units in the Towns exert a zone d' influence to surrounding non-town hexes but not to other town hexes.
- The structures in these towns are largely made from stone and withstood repeated bombardment and musket fire.

All other hexes which contain buildings are considered Villages except the Schloβ.

Swamps

Only infantry formations in *Skirmish* order may enter swamp hexes during movement. Melee values attacking into or defending in a swamp are x .25 of printed. Other units may DD or PGD into the swamp as a result of combat or continued rout. Units other than Lt. Infantry the rout or DD into the swap are eliminated. Light Infantry (Skirmishers option) that DD into the swamp must check their situation in the recovery phase. If the recover, they become skirmishers. If they PDG, they are eliminated.

Major Watercourses

The major river separating the battlefield is the Grosse Laaber. This river may be crossed at the stone bridge at Eggmühl, a bridge between Schierling and Walkenstetten and a ford at Rogging.

Earthworks (Fleches)

There are three earthworks (fleche) constructed by the Austrians on a height near Eggmühl, and two between Unter and Oberlaichling. The three near Eggmühl are constructed on an elevation. The highest fleche has an unencumbered line of site to any unit or leader within range. The remaining two are subject to the line of site rules.

The earthworks hex has 2 front hexsides and 4 rear. Fire defense of the earthworks through the front hexside is 10 and through the rear is 6. Units may move to enter the earthworks hex only through a rear hexside as it is treated as a clear terrain hex move. Note: A melee assault is the only way to enter an earthwork through the front hex sides.

A single infantry battalion may enter thru the rear of the earthworks either defensively to stack with and support the batterie, or a single enemy battalion may assault the earthwork to take it. The batterie may only fire through the front hexside of the earthwork. The batterie enters / exits through the rear hexside. Infantry and Cavalry enter and remain in column formation in the Fleche.

Melee through a front hexside is minus 12 to the attackers pre melee morale check and any assaulting infantry is halved in melee. When assaulting through a rear hexside, the attack is made as if it was into a clear terrain hex. Carre / Skirmish formations are not permitted in the fleche

Boundary Wall Eggmühl

This wall is approximately 5' tall and in partial decay. It provides a little cover for troops behind it but is not a fortification. This wall does not completely encircle the town.

Schloβ Eggmühl

The "castle" at Eggmühl is fairly modest structure but provides three stories of window openings and substantial walls. There is a tower over the entrance to the courtyard providing more advantages for the defender. Infantry Units in Schloss are in General Order.

The former Niederungsburg and medieval Weiherhausanlage (lowland castle and warehouse) was built in the 12th century. It was then owned by the Steward of Heilsberg and the lords of Eggmühl. Around 1333 it was in the possession of the Truchsess Ulrich the Leublfinger. Around 1432, a kennel was constructed. From 1475, this was the nursing court of the Dukes of Bavaria. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the building was structurally altered. In the 17th century, a half-whale roof was constructed. Once owned by the von Turin and Taxis family, it is now a rest home for elderly.

La Bataille d'Eggmühl 1809

Assaulting Across the Bridge at Eggmühl

The bridge across the Grosser Laaber is an important feature and difficult to capture. In order to cross the bridge, the unit must be in road order. Thus only 4 increments would be in the hex conducting the assault. Historically the troops from Württemberg assaulted this position three times before they were successful.

The German Language

The German Language, its alphabet and spellings, have been evolving since the time of the Romans. Thus, there may be many spellings for the same object or concept.

The German Language is also slightly different depending on the exact geography. Thus in Bohemia the language may be different than in Styria. The Prussians may not even consider themselves German and their grammar and labeling of objects and towns is very different.

Most of the histories of these wars are written in French, as the ruling classes all spoke French and considered German , even Hoch Deutsch, too provincial and not as civilized. Even today, the dialects of the various areas are a challenge. Germany as a nation had its roots in the Napoleonic Wars especially starting with 1813. The names of some towns may have been changed to Polish, Czech or Slovenian after WWII.

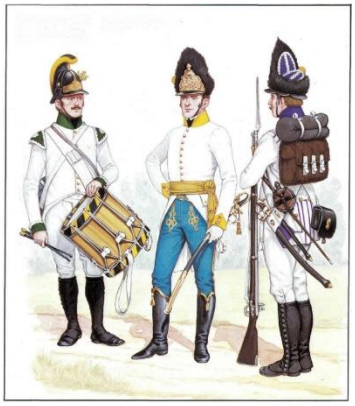
As you read the histories of these areas, you will be challenged by the different names associated with the same regions, towns, villages, rivers, heights. Even people's names change between the various languages (Charles vs. Karl vs. Karol). It gets worse if they are spelled in their own alphabet; perhaps Hungarian or Polish or old German Text. It makes understanding the history more difficult but no less fun.

La Bataille d'Eggmuhl 1809

Special Unit Types and Formations

Each of the national armies fighting in this campaign has a unique quality and tactical doctrine which is revealed in the rules and will necessarily change the perspective and play of the contestants.

Elite Infantry Troops (Grenadier Units)



A well trained and experienced infantry formation was able to refrain from firing until the command was given at close range. The discipline of *elite* troops and their ability to hold fire to the critical moment of an assault, despite loses, made them the ultimate reserve.

Elite infantry troops are defined as those with a printed morale, without modification, of **11 through 16**. When an *elite* unit fires defensively against any attacking hex and the attacker suffers a loss, the pre-melee morale check of all units participating in that attack, are impacted.

The effect is that all the attacking units in this case suffer a negative adjustment to the pre-melee morale check. The exact adjustment depends based on the morale of the defending unit with the lower the defender's morale number, the higher the negative adjustment. A 15 or 16 morale is minus 6; a 13 or 14 minus 9: an 11 or 12 is a minus 12. These minus values are applied as modifiers to the attacker's morale for each increment the attacker lost due to the Defensive Fire Attack.

When an *elite* unit attacks, the opposite is true. If the attacker inflicts a loss the pre-melee morale check of the defender all the defending units are impacted utilizing the relationship identified above. The attacking units must however have stacking points in a relationship of at least 1 to 1 of the defender.

If an *elite* unit is the attacker against an *elite* unit, this rule does not apply. In the event of an *elite* vs. an *elite*, the attacker has the standard modifier of minus 3 for each fire increment loss.

Cavalry Recovery of Readiness

Cavalry may not recover a level of readiness if it is in an enemy zone of influence or is under fire as a target of an offensive or defensive attack (feu).

Karl's Legion Troops

Due to the soldier's late mobilization and limited training, these Austrian troops are restricted to specific formations which they may adopt.

Karl's Legion may only be in **Column**; **General Order; Skirmish; Carre; Masse** or **Marche Order**. These troops do not have the option of forming into line.

Karl's Legion battalions that have a *range factor* of two, on the specific side of their counters, may enter *Skirmish formation*.

Austrian Tactical Formations

It is very important for the Austrian player to understand the use of these formations.

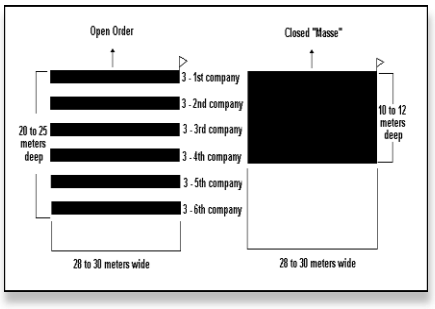
In accordance with the *Instructionspunkte* für die kk Armee zur Campagne des Jahres *1794*, the doctrine is for Austrian and Hungarian Infantrie to attack and defend while in *line* formation. Many reforms were implemented but their use was sporadic. Some infantry had only received the most elemental training. Grenadiers were well trained troops.

All infantry battalions of the same regiment must be in the same formation at the same time, if possible. This requirement does not apply to Jaegers, Grenz or Karl's Legion, nor does it apply if one of the units is currently in terrain which requires it to be in General Order or other types of morale conditions or in response to a cavalry charge.

The basic *line* formation regulations apply to all Austrian Infantrie and Grenadiers at the battle. These include fire defense, movement and fire multiplier.

- When charged by enemy cavalry, Austrian and Grenadiers Infantrie may not attempt to form *Carre* from either *column* or *battalion masse* or *divisional masse*. They may freely form *Carre* during their own movement phase, by paying for the formation change.
- In compliance with the standard Premier ME rules, all Austrian Infantrie in Line formation are **minus two** from their printed movement value.
- Austrian or Hungarian Linie Infantrie, in lines **subtract three** from the printed (column) morale values

Austrian or Hungarian (Linie or Grenadier) *Battalion Masse*



Based on the Tactical Reforms of Archduke Charles, as detailed in the *1807 Exercier-Reglement,* the *Battalion Masse* has the following characteristics;

• Only battalions may use this formation, and only in clear terrain. One battalion in a hex.

• The *Battalion Masse* faces a hexside. Use an informational counter to designate, when the battalion is in *Masse*.

- A *Battalion Masse* has 3 front and 2 flank and 1 rear hex sides.
- The *Battalion Masse* will exert a zone of influence into hexes adjacent to their front.
- *Battalion Masse* moves at minus two from the printed value; fires as a column; and has a fire defense of 5 from all orientations.

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- *Battalion Masse* may only form *carre*, during the friendly movement phase.

Battalion Masse

- When an enemy cavalry combat formation charges a *Battalion Masse*, the infantry must check morale in an attempt to stand in its current formation, and when doing so adds 3 to the die roll. All other charge modifiers apply.
- Cavalry does not receive the doubling bonus for having charged in a straight line for the last three hexes, when attacking an Austrian *Battalion Masse* formation.
- Cavalry which melees an Austrian *Battalion Masse* has the cavalry melee value **X.5** after adjustment for losses. Lancer rules effect a *Battalion Masse*
- Artillery may not stack with units in *Battalion Masse*
- *Jägers* and *Grenz* infantry Types may not adapt Battalion Masse.

Freiherr von Wimpffen

Maximillian Freiherr von Wimpffen was born in Westphalia and was initially an officer of Infantrie Regiment 9. Clerfayt and Grenadier Battalion Morzin. Eventually he became a member of the General Staff of the Imperial and Royal Army, General-Adjutant and Chief of Staff to Karl. Von Wimpffen was awarded the Commander Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa at the conclusion of this campaign. He was responsible for the planning of Aspern-Essling, one of Napoleon's few defeats. Aspern-Essling occurred approximately one month after Eggmuhl.

Masse formations, as described below; are only available to the Austrian Army. These specialty formations resulted from Austria's experiences with the French cavalry during the battles of the Third Coalition. Von Wimpffen helped develop and train troops in their use.

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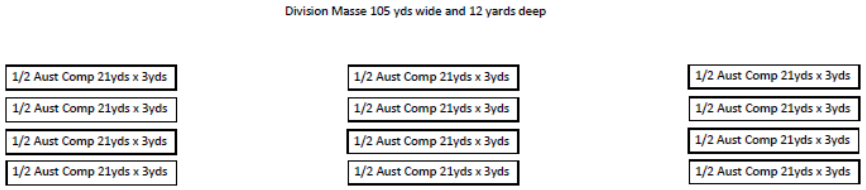
Austrian or Hungarian (Linie or Grenadier) *Divisional Masse*

- Only battalions of a regiment may use this formation and only in clear terrain. One battalion to a hex.



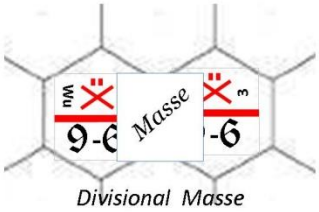
- The *Divisional Masse* faces a hex vertex. Use an informational counter to designate, when the battalion is in *Masse* .

- A *Divisional Masse* has 4 front and 2 rear hex sides.

- The Divisional *Masse* will exert a zone of influence into hexes adjacent to their front.

- *Divisional Masse* moves at plus one to the printed value; fires as a column; and has a fire defense of 6 from all orientations.

- *Divisional Masse* may only form *carre* during the friendly movement phase.



Divisional Masse

- When an enemy cavalry combat formation charges a *Divisional Masse*, the infantry must check morale in an attempt to stand in its current formation, and when doing so adds two to the die roll. All other charge modifiers apply.

- Like with a *Carre*, charging or moving cavalry may move adjacent, then on top of, and then adjacent to the *Divisional Masse* depending on movement points. The *Divisional Masse* fires defensively at each forward location or when cavalry is in the same hex. See Rule 15 Carre.

- The *Divisional Masse* fires x 1.5 value on the increments in the hex when cavalry is in the same hex. Cavalry treats the Divisional Masse Formation as an enemy *Carre* for all purposes except as outlined herein. In real terms the cavalry rides through the formation the same as a *Carre*.

- Cavalry does not receive the doubling bonus for having charged in a straight line for the last three hexes when attacking an Austrian *Divisional Masse* formation.

- Cavalry which melees a *Divisional Masse* has the cavalry melee value X.75 after adjustment for losses, whether adjacent or in the same hex. Lancer rules effect a *Division Masse*

- The *Divisional Masse* cannot voluntarily enter a zone of influence.

- Artillery may not stack with units in *Divisional Masse*

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Austrian Artillery Organization

Austrian Artillery is not centralized as with other armies of the day.

Austrian brigade may only stack with infantry or other brigade batteries of the same korps.

Kavallerie Batteries may only stack with other Kavallerie batteries.

Batteries of position may only stack with infantry or batteries of position from the same korps.

Artillerie Leaders of Special Ability

Artillerie leaders of special ability may combine artillerie fire from three hexes, on a single target. For this battle that includes Napoleon.

Karl, von Wimpffen and other Austrian Korps and French Corps commanders may combine two adjacent stacks of artillery, on one target hex.

Von Wimpffen, Grunne and Major Perl may combine any type of artillery, of the same Korps, in the hex he is in. He must remain in the hex for the combination to continue. If he leaves, limber and reorder as required. He directs fire at a single target.

Austrians in Towns and Villages

The Austrian Army was effective at digging into and fortifying strong points

- Austrian or Hungarian Linie Infantrie (not *Grenz* or *Jägers*) **subtract two** from their printed morale value when in a town or village hex.

- Austrian or Hungarian grenadier and linie printed fire values are multiplied by 1.5 during defensive fire when in towns and villages.

- Karl's Legion **add two** to their printed morale value when in a town. They are much easier to control in the open rather than dispersed in a town. No change for village or hamlet.

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Rheinbund Infantry

The Bavarian and Württemberg Infantry have the same tactical flexibility as the French.

Morale Levels

Consult the *Morale Levels Summary*. The chart sets a threshold, at the hour, to check the condition of the organization based on the number of battalions PGD or eliminated. Cavalry and Artillery don't count against this total and are not affected.

The Regular French Army is by Corps
The Austrian Army are by Korps

The Austrian Army had only recently developed a corps (korps) system of organization. They had made progress but lacked the experienced staff officers of the French. Karl was committed to using the Korps structure.

For the elite troops like the Grenadiers, being on level one does not really present a problem. They are designed for shock combat, as a reserve and not to man a line. The line regiments have large battalions and are oriented for sustained combat. However their organization is somewhat brittle.

Therefore, the Austrian player must be careful to watch the morale levels of each division. When one reaches level one it is best to pull it from the line, if possible and rotate with a fresh division. That also means not using all the divisions at once allowing for fresh reserves and frequent rotation when the fates go against battalions of a division.

If an Austrian Korps gets to level two, it is in danger of rapidly reaching level three. This is because the morale modifiers are cumulative. A 32 morale may become a 42 as a base at morale level two. If this battalion is routed, the morale becomes 52. If a Korps gets to level three, it rarely returns to level one. In essence it is finished for the rest of the day.

Morale management is a key consideration for the vast Austrian Army.

Defining the Austrian Army – Informational Note

The Austrian Army basically has two components, Royal and Imperial.

The Royal Army includes all of the regiments and batteries of Austria proper. Areas like Upper and Lower Austria; Steirmark; Burgenland; Salzburg; Tyrol and Carinthia for example.

The Imperial Army includes all of those regiments and batteries of the other areas controlled by Austria. This includes locations in Italy; Hungary; the Balkans; Poland; Germany; Bohemia; for example. Note: at this time Prussia is not Germany.

Therefore the Austrian Army operates with several languages and cultures.

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La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

La Bataille de Razsyn 1809 est également incluse

Kaiserlich-konigliche Armee

Karl-Ludwig v. Habsburg, FM Erzherzog, Herzog von Teschen
Stabchef GM Freiherr v. Wimpffen
Stabchef der Artillerie Major Perl
ADC Generaladjutanten Grunne
ADC Rittmeister Strasser

II Corps: FZM Kolowrat-Krakowsky

Advance Guard: FML Klenau
7. Jäger Battalion
25. Infantrie Regiment (formerly Zedtwitz)
6. Riesch Dragoons
Kavallrie batterie
8. Jäger Battalion
2. Erzherzog Karl Legion
1. Merveldt Uhlans
Kavallrie batterie

Division: FML von Brady
15. Infantrie Regiment Zach
57. Infantrie Regiment Josef Colloredo
18. Infantrie Regiment (formerly Stuart)
6-pounder brigade batterie

Division: FML Weber von Treuenfels
28. Infantrie Regiment Frelich
54. Infantrie Regiment Froon
1. Erzherzog Johann Dragoons
6-pounder brigade batterie

12-pounder Position batterie
6-pounder position batterie
Kavallrie batterie, 2

III Korps: FML Hohenzollern-Hechingen
Major von Boynograd

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

La Bataille de Razsyn 1809 est également incluse

Advance Guard: FML von Vukassovich
1. Erzherzog Karl Legion
3. Erzherzog Ferdinand Hussars
Kavallrie batterie, 1
9. Peterwardein Grenz Infantrie Regiment

Division: FML Lusignan
7. Infantrie Regiment Schröder
56. Infantrie Regiment Wenzel Colloredo
1. Infantrie Regiment Kaiser
29. Infantrie Regiment Lindenau
6-pounder brigade batterie, 1

Division: FML St. Julien
12. Infantrie Regiment Manfredini
23. Infantrie Regiment Würzburg
20. Infantrie Regiment Kaunitz
38. Infantrie Regiment Württemberg
6-pounder brigade batterie, 2

12-pounder position batterie, 1R
6-pounder position batterie, 2R
Kavallrie batterie, 3R

IV Korps: FML von Rosenberg
Hauptmann Rukavina

Advance Guard: GM von Stutterheim
8. Infantrie Regiment Erzherzog Ludwig
10. Stipsicz Hussars
12. Deutsch-Banat Grenz Infantrie Regiment
Kavallrie batterie, 1

Division: FML Somariva
9. Infantrie Regiment Czartoryski
55. Infantrie Regiment Reuss-Greitz
4. Vincent Chevaulegers
6-pounder brigade batterie, 1

Division: FML Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Bartenstein
22. Infantrie Regiment Koburg
44. Infantrie Regiment Bellegarde

46. Infantrie Regiment Chasteler
5. Jäger Battalion
6. Jäger Battalion
21. Infantrie Regiment Rohan
5. Klenau Chevaulegers
6-pounder brigade batterie, 2

12-pounder position batterie, 1R
6-pounder position batterie, 2R
Kavallrie batterie, 3R

IV Korps Reinforcements
40. Infantrie Regiment J. Mittrowsky
13. Wallisch-Illyria Grenz Infantrie Regiment

V Korps Detachment
Division: FML von Schustekh
7. Brod Grenz Infantrie Regiment
3. Erzherzog Karl Uhlans
8. Kienmayer Hussars
Kavallrie batterie

Provisional Korps Detachment (Austrian Offensive)
Division: FML von Lindenau
3. Infantrie Regiment Erzherzog Karl
50. Infantrie Regiment Stain
2. Infantrie Regiment Hiller
33. Infantrie Regiment Sztaray (Hungary)
6-pound Position Batterie
6-pound Brigade Batteries (2)

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

La Bataille de Razsyn 1809 est également incluse

I Reserve Korps: GdK Liechtenstein
Major Janusch ADC

Division: FML Landgrave Hessen-Homburg

Mayblümel Grenadier Battalion
Leiningen Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)
Hohenlohe Grenadier Battalion
Hauger Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)
Cappy Grenadier Battalion
Peccaduc Grenadier Battalion
Weiniawsky Grenadier Battalion
Nissel Grenadier Battalion
Stark Grenadier Battalion
Georgy Grenadier Battalion
Bissingen Grenadier Battalion
Hahn Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)
6-pounder brigade batterien,1

Brigade: GM von Siegenthal
2. Erzherzog Franz Kuirassiers,
3. Herzog Albert Kuirassiers
Brigade: GM von Lederer
4. Kronprinz Erzherzog Ferdinand Kuirassiers
8. Hohenzollern Kuirassiers
Brigade: GM von Schneller
1. Kaiser Kuirassiers
6. Kuirassier Regiment

Kavallrie batterie, 1

II Reserve Korps: FML Kienmayer
Puteany Grenadier Battalion
Brzezinski Grenadier Battalion
Scovaud Grenadier Battalion
Kirchenbetter Grenadier Battalion
Scharlach Grenadier Batallion (Hungary)
6-pounder brigade batterie, 1

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809
La Bataille de Razsyn 1809 est également incluse

La Grande Armée de l'Allemagne

Emperor Napoleon I, Roi d'Italie
Maréchal d'Empire Berthier, Prince of Neuchatel
Général de Division Georges Mouton
Général de Division Géraud Christophe Michel Duroc, 1ere Duc de Frioul

III Corps d' Armee
Maréchal d'Empire Davout, Duc d'Auerstädt
Général de Brigade Compans

1ere Division
Général de Division St. Hilaire
10e Legere Infantrie Regiment
3e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
57e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
72e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
105e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
14e Batterie a Pied
15e Batterie a Pied

2e Divison
Général de Division Friant
15e Legere Infantrie Regiment
33e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
48e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
108e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
111e Ligne Infantrie Regiment

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

La Bataille de Razsyn 1809 est également incluse
12e Batterie a Pied
13e Batterie a Pied

Général de Division Pire
8e Hussar Regiment
10e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment

Cavalerie attachée
Général de Division Montbrunn
5e Hussar Regiment
7e Hussar Regiment
11e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment

VII Corps d' Armee
Maréchal d'Empire Lefebvre, Duc du Danzig
Général de Brigade Marbot Aide
Colonel Calonge Artillerie Reserve

1ere Division bavaroise
GL Kronprinz Ludwig
1ere Leib Regiment
2e Regiment Kronprinz
1ere Léger Battalion Habermann
4e Infantrie Regiment
8e Infantrie Regiment

6-pound ligne batterie Wagner
6-pound ligne batterie Hofstetten
Batterie Léger Regnier

3e Division bavaroise
GL von Deroy
9e Infantrie Regiment Ysenberg
10e Infantrie Regiment Junker
5e Léger Infantrie Battalion Butler
5e Infantrie Regiment Preysing
14e Infantrie Regiment
7e Léger Infantrie Battalion Gunther

2e Dragoon Regiment Turin und Taxis
4e Chevaulegers Regiment Bubenhoffen

12-pound Batterie von Dietrich

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

La Bataille de Razsyn 1809 est également incluse
6-pound Ligne Batterie Peters
6-pound Ligne Batterie Roys

General von Vieregg (bav.)
1ere Dragoon Regiment
1ere Chevaulegers Kronprinz

5e Reserve Division
Général de Brigade Demont
7e Legere /4 Battalion
12e Ligne / 4 Battalion
21e Ligne /4 Battalion
30e Ligne /4 Battalion
33e Ligne /4 Battalion
61e Ligne /4 Battalion
65e Ligne / 4 Battalion
85e Ligne / 4 Battalion
11e Ligne /4 Battalion

Cavalrie attachée
Général de Brigade St. Germain, 1ere Division
3e Cuirassier Regiment
12e Cuirassier Regiment

VIII Corps d' Armee
Général de Division Vandamme, Comte d'Unsebourg

Infantrie Division (Würt.)
GL von Neubronn
Kronprinz Infantrie Regiment
Herzog Wilhelm Infantrie Battalion
1/Cramrer Infantrie Regiment
Newbronn Fusilier Regiment
Phull Infantrie Regiment
Jaeger Battalion König
Jaeger Battalion von Neuffer
1. Leicht Infantrie Battalion von Wolff
2. Leicht Battalion von Brusselle

Cavalry Division (Würt.)
General von Woellwarth
Lieb Chevauleger Regiment
Herzog Heinrich Chevauleger Regiment
König Jaeger zu Pferd Regiment

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

La Bataille de Razsyn 1809 est également incluse

6-pound Linie Batterie
6-pound Linie Batterie
6-pound Linie Batterie

Corps provisoire
Maréchal d'Empire Lannes, Duc de Montebello
Général de Brigade Gauthier Aide

3e Division Général de Division Gudin
7e Legere Infantrie, 3 Battalion
12e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
21e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
25e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
85e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
Batterie a Pied
Batterie a Pied

1ere Division Général de Division Morand
13e Leger Infantrie Regiment
17e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
30e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
61e Ligne Infantrie Regiment
Batterie a Pied
Batterie a Pied

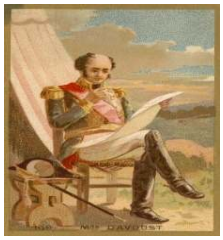
1ere Cuirasssier Division
Général de Division Nansouty
1ere Carabiniers Regiment
2e Carabiniers Regiment
2e Cuirassier Regiment
9e Currassier Regiment
Batterie a' Cheval

2e Currassier Division
Général de Division St. Sulpice
1ere Cuirassier Regiment
5e Cuirassier Regiment
10e Cuirassier Regiment
11 Cuirassier Regiment
Batterie a' Cheval

Charts and Tables

La Bataille d' Eckmuhl 1809

Use this chart to record *Morale Levels* at each hour
Use an increment marker to designate the *Morale Level*
This is based on the French OB.

Leader	Organization	Morale Levels	Divisions
Lannes	**Corps provisoire** 26 Battalions	Level	Gudin, Morand
Davout 	**III Corps** 29 Battalions	Level	Friant, St. Hilaire
Lefebrve	**VII Corps** 30 Battalions	Level	Deroy, Ludwig, Demont
Vandamme	**VIII Corps** 13 Battalions	Level	Newbronn

Kaiserlich-königliche Armee

La Bataille d' Eckmühl 1809

Use this chart to record *Morale Levels* at each hour
Use an increment marker to designate the *Morale Level*
This is based on the Austran OB.

Leader	Organization		Divisions
von Kolowrat	**II Korps** 20 Battalions	Level	Klenau, Brady, Weber
von Hohenzollern	**III Korps** 28 Battalions	Level	Vukassovich Lunsignan, St. Julien
von Or.-Rosenberg	**IV Korps** 26 Battalions	Level	Stutterheim, Somaria, Hohelohe
von Liechtenstein	Reserve 17 Battalions	Level	Hessen-Homburg, Kienmayer
von Lindenau	V Korps (Detached) 14 Battaions	Level	Lindenau, Schustekh

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809 Scenario Three

Austrian Hauptarmee Grand Tactical - *Arrival Table*

April 22, 1809

Use this table to record the Austrian Arrival

Start 14:00 - End 18:40

1. Roll for arrival time
2. At the arrival Time, roll for location
3. Determine the actual formations that enter

Kolonne	Leader	Stunde	Entry Point
1	Klenau	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
1	Brady	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
1	Weber	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
2	Lindenau	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
2	(Siegenthal)	16:00 Roll (1 die) Even	Untersanding
3	Vukass	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
3	Lusignan	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)

Kolonne	Leader	Stunde	Entry Point
3	(Lederer)	17:00 Roll (1 die) Even	Untersanding

3	**(Schneller)**	**17:40 Roll (1 die) Even**	**Untersanding**
Reserve	**Hessen-Hom**	**15:00 Roll (1 or 2) One Time**	**Gailsbach**
II Res. Korps	**St. Juilen**	**16:00 Roll (1)**	**Gailsbach**
V Korps	**Schustekh**	**15:00 Roll (even) One Time**	**Obergrassling**

Roll	**Arrival Time (Stunde) for the leaders forces**
11-14	14 :20
16-23	15 :00
24- 33	15 :40
34-45	16 :20
51-55	16 :40
61-66	17 :00

Roll	**Entry Point**
1,2	A zone north edge (see chart)
3,4	B road to Untersanding
5	C Road to Gailsbach
6	D Road to Aufhausen

Plus 2 to the die roll for Leichtenstein, Lindenau and II AK Kuirassiers.
Plus 3 to the die roll for St. Julien, Advance Guard and III Kuirassiers.

Roll	**Result**
11-36	Unit enters
41-66	Unit does not enter*
* if a double is rolled, then this unit may roll again next turn	

La Bataille Premier

Sequence of Play

Liberators of the Oppressed

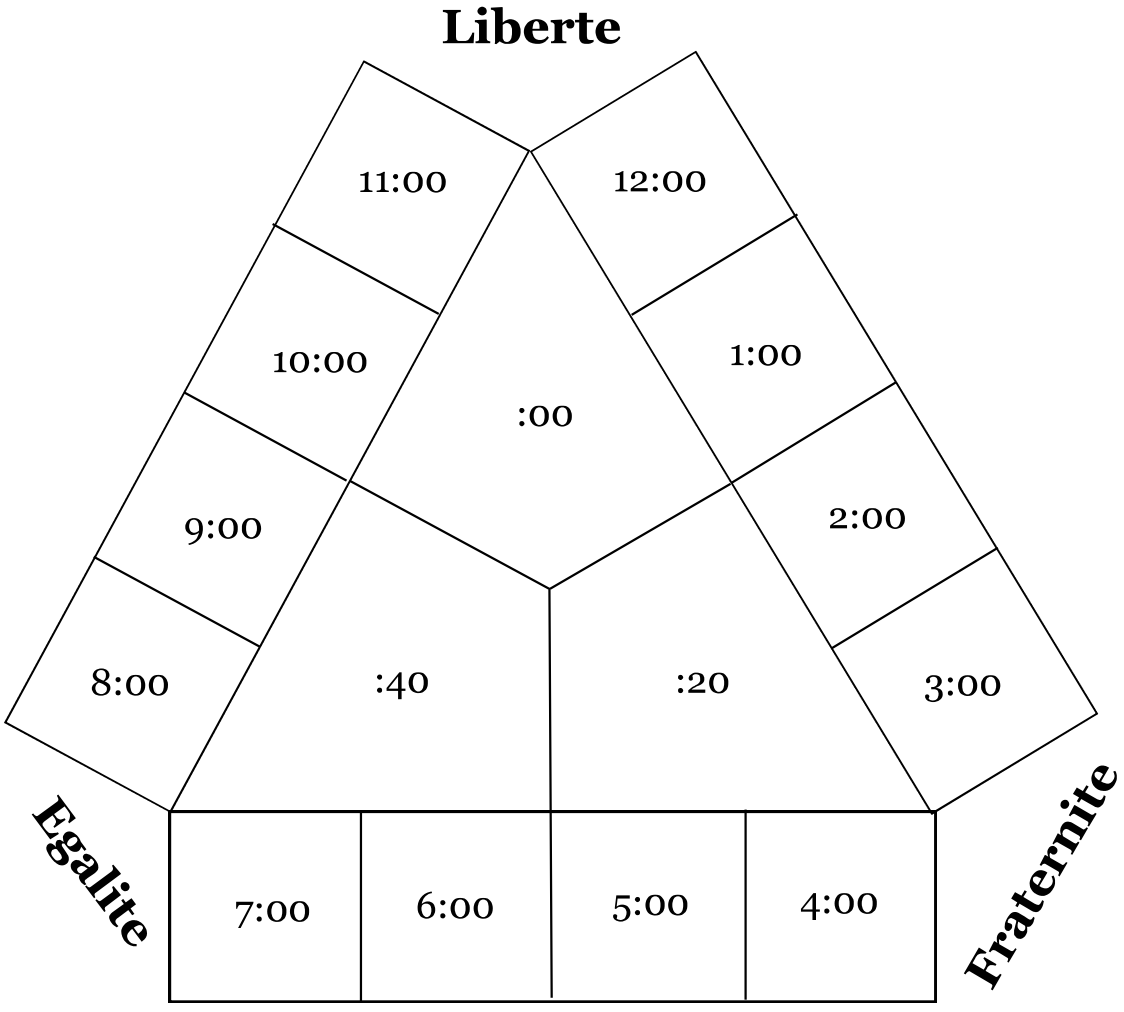
Command Phase (on the hour only)
Cavalry Charge Phase
Movement Phase
Defense Fire Phase
Offensive Fire Phase
Assault by Melee Phase
Morale Recovery Phase

Enemies of the Revolution

Command Phase (on the hour only)
Cavalry Charge Phase
Movement Phase
Defensive Fire Phase
Offensive Fire Phase
Assault by Melee Phase
Morale Recovery Phase

" No one but a poltron will boast he never was afraid "

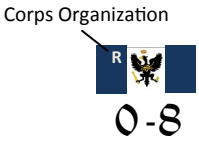
Maréchal Jean Lannes

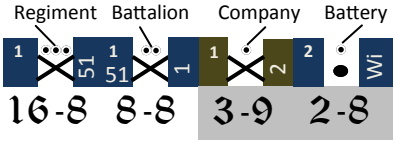


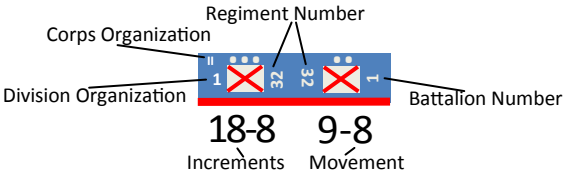
Marshal Enterprises 2014

La Bataille Premier

Counter Value Summary







Infantry
Combat Unit

Fire Value
Melee Value
Morale Value

1/8 Legere	
9	2
21	
16	

Fire Range

Infantry
Combat Unit

1/8 Ligne
8
23
24

Fire Value
Melee Value
Morale Value

Light Cavalry
Combat Unit

5 Hussar
(4)
34
16

Skirmish Fire Value
Melee Value
Morale Value

Heavy Cavalry
Combat Unit

22 Dragoon
32
31

Melee Value
Morale Value

Lance Armed Cavalry
Combat Unit

Melee Value
Morale Value

9 Lancer	
35	+4
24	

Lance Bonus

Artillery
Combat Unit

Short Range Value
Medium Range Value
Long Range Value

1/7 a Pied	
18	9
12	2
6	16

Fire Range
Melee Value
Morale Value

Leaders

Melee Bonus
Att / Def
Cavalry Bonus

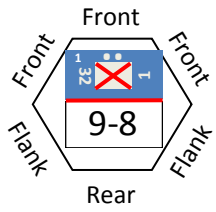
Bernadotte	
5/9	4
2	5

Artillery Bonus
Morale Bonus

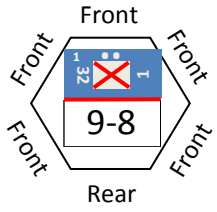
La Bataille Premier

Formation and Orientation

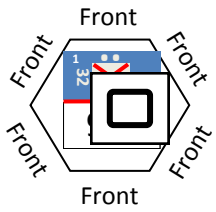
Column



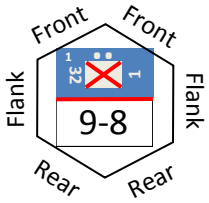
General Order



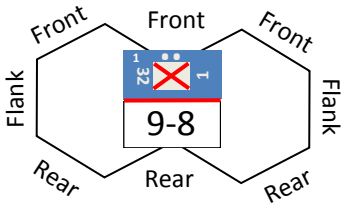
Square



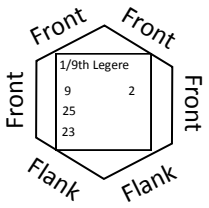
Line



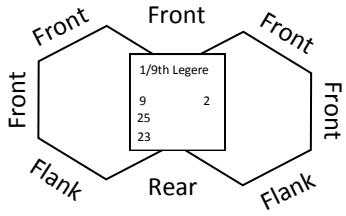
2 Hex Line



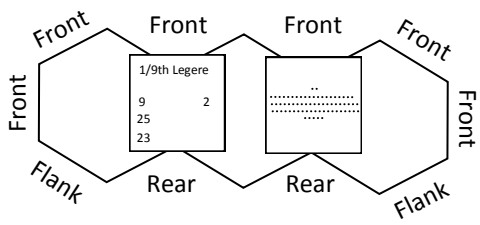
Skirmish



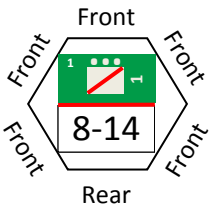
2 Hex Skirmish



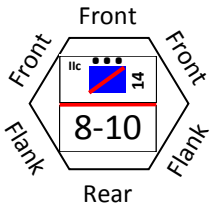
3 Hex Skirmish



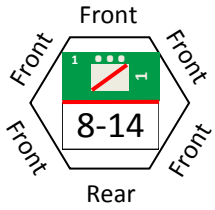
Lt Cav Column



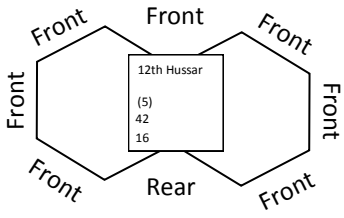
Hy Cav Column



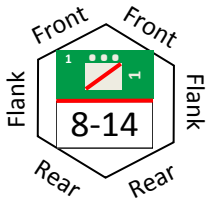
General Order



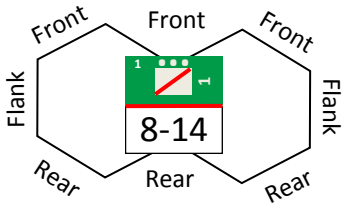
Cavalry Skirmish



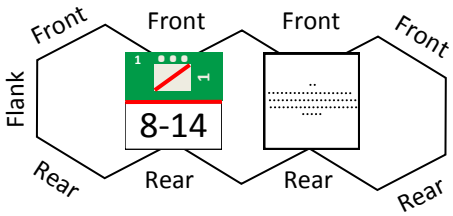
Line



2 Hex Line



3 Hex Line



Infantry Formation Changes +1 to movement cost

Artillery Formation Changes +2 to movement cost

Cavalry Formation Changes +3 to movement cost

Württemburg Longest Napoleonic German Ally

Fought With French Before Ulm To Beyond Leipzig

Today the casual observer associates Württemberg with all the efficiency and success of a sleek Mercedes-Benz sedan or Porsche 911. Stuttgart, a robust and energetic city, is the capitol of the modern state of Baden-Württemberg, in the southwest of Europe's powerful and wealthy German Federal Republic. Stuttgart is the cosmopolitan home of the Daimler-Benz AG (MB), Porsche AG, Bosch and Mahle, among other international corporate entities, and self-describes itself as "*Das neue Herz Europas*" ("The new Heart of Europe").https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuttgart Also, Stuttgart describes itself, "Where business meets the future."

However, Württemberg's place in history at the time of the French Revolution was not at all a vivid reminder of where Württemberg is today. Going back to the Middle Ages, the Duchy of Württemberg was a successor state to the Swabians with close ties to the Franks in post-Roman times. However, the Duchy of Württemberg, crippled by the wars of religion for hundreds of years, was a series of disconnected territories on either side of the Rhine of no significance to the events of the revolution. The various French Revolutionary governments would consolidate Württemberg's west-of the-Rhine territories into France proper. Württemberg had the good fortune of receiving several territories east of the Rhine to flesh out and make more substantial what was then still a duchy.

In 1803, Württemberg becomes an Electorate. When Napoleon is crowned Emperor of the French in 1804, Württemberg's Duke Friedrich II, switches sides to join Napoleon. The French and Württembergers would have a successful alliance over the next nine years. Württemberg, in a small role, contributed two brigades of about 3000 men in the 1805 campaign. Württemberg would twice have its realm expanded after French victories.

Württemberg Becomes a Kingdom

In 1805, Württemberg received several Austrian holdings in Swabia at the Treaty of Pressberg, which finalized the Austrian defeat at Austerlitz. More importantly, Württemberg won the right to become a kingdom and Duke Friedrich II became Württemberg's first king in 1806 as Friedrich I.

The Württemberg mastermind behind this was Friedrich. He had piloted Württemberg through the stormy channels of diplomatic turbulence in the 1790's and 1800's. He understood which European superpower was going to master the fates, and then he would tie Württemberg to the winning side. Despite Friedrich's equivalent of royal trash talk with the French emperor, the Württemberg king was able to gloss over Napoleon's insulting words and greatly improve Württemberg's position.

Württemburg Longest Napoleonic German Ally

At one point, Napoleon had said that God had created Friedrich to demonstrate the utmost extent to which the human skin could be spread without bursting. Friedrich was not a man to be overlooked. He was reportedly 6'11" and weighed more than 440 lbs. Friedrich had responded to Napoleon's barb by stating that he was surprised how much poison Napoleon could keep in his small head.

Of course, for Napoleon, it was just family fun. After all, Napoleon's youngest brother, Jerome Bonaparte, the new King of Westphalia, would marry Frederick's daughter, Catharina. The two would have a successful marriage and their issue would be prominent in both the Second French Empire, and the new Kingdom of Italy of Victor Emmanuel, later in the Nineteenth Century.

A Large Man, By Any Standard, Württemberg King Friedrich I by Johann Baptist Seele

Massive Württemberg Division Prominent At Eggmühl

However, Napoleon trusted the Württembergers. Not only did they have a prominent role in the Bonaparte constellation, but their arms would be extremely valuable to the French army in 1809. For much of the Eggmühl campaign, Napoleon would use the Württemberg cavalry regiment, Jäger zu Pferd König, as his personal escort. His chasseur a cheval uniform, must have been remarkably close to the green Württemberg cavalry attire.
Württemberg's primary contribution to the French campaign would be the massive infantry division commanded by the French general Vandamme. This formation had over 9000 men and included not only line infantry, but several light battalions and excellent Württemberg artillery. This division would greatly assist the French in flanking the Austrians from the south and storming the bridge at Eggmühl. The Württembergers would hold Vienna during the Battle of Wagram.

During the 1812 campaign, the Württemberg contingent comprised the 25th Division and fought under Ney. There were also several good cavalry regiments attached. In 1813, Württemberg ended up in Bertrand's IV Corps and provided an infantry division (38th). They fought with distinction in many battles during both the Spring and Fall campaigns. Though Württembergers did well at the Lindenau portion of the Leipzig battles, the French were soundly defeated at Leipzig.

The Württembergers left Bertrand's corps, but not until an emotional goodbye between the French and Württembergers. Jointly weeping over the end of a successful nine-year alliance, it was the end of an era for both the French and Württemberg, but this alliance had shown a new Kingdom of Württemberg how to survive—skills it would use to pilot itself through the next century. At the Congress of Vienna, Württemberg would manage to keep both its questionable territorial acquisitions from its relationship with the French; and retain its status as a kingdom. Becoming part of the new nation of Germany in 1870, it would survive as a kingdom until the end of World War I in 1918.

Never A Marshal

General Comte Vandamme -- Soldier and Art Curator

Perhaps the least political of Napoleon's generals, Dominique Vandamme served Napoleon and the French people for nearly 25 years before being rudely treated by the Bourbon imposters and forced to exile himself to the United States after the collapse of the 100 Days Campaign.

In a career filled with highlights and controversy, Vandamme excelled during the Eggmühl campaign, but had several other outstanding episodes in his long career. Vandamme was born in humble circumstances in Cassel in French Flanders, and at the age of 16 had volunteered for service in a French regiment in Martinique. He left that post in just a few years during the revolutionary turmoil and returned to France. Vandamme became a general of brigade at age 23 and fought with distinction on several fronts by 1796. He seemed to specialize in sieges. It was during these early campaigns that he was first accused of looting. He also was removed briefly from command due to "impolitical" remarks made about some foreign governments. He also had chronic problems with his commanding officers. He could never get along with any of them except Napoleon and Davout.

However, his successes continued, and he managed to escape much of the growing criticisms by his growing number of victories. According to Frenchempire.net *in 1799, Vandamme was accused of imposing contributions from the citizens of Württemberg for his own personal profit and tolerating the misappropriations of others under his command*. This was just another tale of art collection gone awry in the Napoleonic wars. In the confusion of war, the administrative council assigned to conduct the hearings never met. Instead, Vandamme successfully defended the Batavian Republic under General Brune; took a brief leave before being assigned to the French Army of the Rhine, where he won several battles in 1800; before being recalled to Paris again to answer for "administrative irregularities."

In the 1805 campaign, Vandamme was assigned to Soult's corps, where he served with distinction successfully storming the Pratzen Heights at Austerlitz. After the command, due to severe differences with Soult, he was removed from that corps and moved to Ney's corps where he excelled at Magdeburg. Then he took over the Württemberg division at Glogau and served under Jerome with three more successful sieges.

The Storming of Eggmühl

When the 1809 campaign began in Germany, Vandamme was again given command of the Wurttemberg division. Vandamme used his large division and its excellent supporting troops to seize the bridge crossing the Isar River and successfully storm the chateau in Eggmühl causing the Austrians to pull back. This unhinged the Austrian defense of the Danube and led to the Austrian withdrawal. Later in the 1809 campaign, Vandamme's command acted as the French garrison for the occupation of Vienna

during the Battle of Wagram. However, despite his various successes, Vandamme was overlooked when Napoleon created a number of new marshals in 1809. He was angry and the whole empire knew about it.

Dominique Vandamme, perhaps the most impolitic man in the French Empire

In the Russian campaign in 1812, Vandamme was Jerome's second in command of the Westphalian contingent. However, he only lasted a few weeks before Jerome fired him, for among other things, allegations of looting and other financial improprieties. He was sent home to Paris and did not rejoin the French army until the Fall of 1813 campaign.

Though serving Napoleon well at Dresden, Vandamme failed miserably just a few days later to pursue the defeated Army of Bohemia and was captured at Kulm. Brought before Tsar Alexander, Vandamme, was his usual cantankerous self. Accused by Alexander of looting, Vandamme said that Vandamme was at least not accused of killing his father, a reference that Alexander was somehow involved with the death of his father Tsar Paul.

The Russians reportedly treated Vandamme badly during the year-long imprisonment. When Vandamme finally came back to France in 1814, his relationship with the Bourbon regime was not any better. When Napoleon returned from Elba, Vandamme returned to French service where he impressed at Ligny and Wavre, but could not save Napoleon. The Bourbons first banned Vandamme from Paris; but in 1816 threw him out of the country. Vandamme joined the French imperial émigré community in Philadelphia for several years before the Bourbons allowed Vandamme to return to live out his remaining years in Cassel. Despite his reputation of multiple lootings and other financial irregularities, Vandamme did not accumulate a lot of wealth. Contrast this with Marshal Massena, who was able to pass down many artifacts to both his family and posterity. The Massena collection can still be viewed today in the magnificent estate in Nice. Massena and his descendants were always able to convey a princely aura.

Château Vandamme à Cassel

Cassel does not appear to be richer from its association with Vandamme. Perhaps it was the Vandamme disposition, which was notorious for its alienation of most Vandamme's associates, that ruined Vandamme's future.

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

Scenario One - The First Day

April 21, 1809
Both Maps
Start : 12:00
Finish: at the end of the 17:00 turn
Use both maps

Starts on map	
Enters map at time shown	

Davout marches forward, with support from Lefebvre, with orders to engage and pin the Austrians. Karl is plotting his own counterattack and needs to hold Davout in this position. Karl choses to defend along a line of villages and builds a few supporting fleches.

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
La Grande Armée de l'Allemagne		
III Corps d' Armée		
Maréchal d'Empire Davout, Duc d'Auerstädt	12:00	Dünzling
Général de Brigade Compans	13:00	w/ St. Hilaire
2e Divison	12:20	West edge within five hexes north of Dünzling
Général de Division Friant	12:20	Entire Division
15e Legere Infantry Regiment	12:20	Entire Division
33e Ligne Infantry Regiment	12:20	Entire Division
48e Ligne Infantry Regiment	12:20	Entire Division
108e Ligne Infantry Regiment	12:20	Entire Division
111e Ligne Infantry Regiment	12:20	Entire Division
12e Batterie a Pied	12:20	Entire Division
3e Batterie a Pied	12:20	Entire Division
1ere Division	13:00	West edge within seven hexes south of Dünzling
Général de Division St. Hilaire	13:00	Entire Division
10e Legere Infantry Regiment	13:00	Entire Division
3e Ligne Infantry Regiment	13:00	Entire Division
57e Ligne Infantry Regiment	13:00	Entire Division
72e Ligne Infantry Regiment	13:00	Entire Division
105e Ligne Infantry Regiment	13:00	Entire Division
14e Batterie a Pied	13:00	Entire Division
15e Batterie a Pied	13:00	Entire Division

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
Général de Division Montbrunn	14:00	Western map edge road to Luckenpaint
5e Hussar Regiment	14:00	Western map edge road to Luckenpaint
7e Hussar Regiment	14:00	Western map edge road to Luckenpaint
11e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment	14:00	Western map edge road to Luckenpaint
Général de Division Pire	12:00	Dünzling
8e Hussar Regiment	12:00	Dünzling
16e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment	12:00	Dünzling

VII Corps d' Armée

Maréchal d'Empire Lefebvre, Duc du Danzig	12:00	Paring
Aide Général de Brigade Marbot	12:00	Niederleierndorf
Artillery Reserve: Colonel Calonge	12:40	Enters at Paring

3rd Bavarian Division

GL von Deroy	12:20	Enters at Paring
9e Infantrie Regiment Ysenberg	12:20	Enters at Paring
10e Infantrie Regiment Junker	12:20	Enters at Paring
5e Legere Infantrie Battalion Butler	12:20	Enters at Paring
5e Infantrie Regiment Preysing	12:40	Enters at Paring
14e Infantrie Regiment	12:40	Enters at Paring
7e Legere Infanrtie Battalion Gunther	12:20	Enters at Paring
2e Dragoon Regiment Turin und Taxis	12:00	Enters at Paring
4e Chevaulegers Regiment Bubenhoffen	12:00	Enters at Paring
12 -pound Battery von Dietrich	12:40	Enters at Paring
6-pound Line Battery Peters	12:40	Enters at Paring
6-pound Line Battery Roys	12:40	West edge road to Niederleierndorf

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
5e Reserve Division	12:00	six to ten hexes from Niederleierndorf, north of river
Général de Brigade Demont	12:00	Same as above
7e Legere /4 Battalion	12:00	Same as above
12e Ligne / 4 Battalion	12:00	Same as above
21e Ligne /4 Battalion	12:00	Same as above
30e Ligne /4 Battalion	12:00	Same as above
33e Ligne /4 Battalion	12:00	Same as above
61e Ligne /4 Battalion	12:00	Same as above
65e Ligne / 4 Battalion	12:00	Same as above
85e Ligne / 4 Battalion	12:00	Same as above
11e Ligne /4 Battalion	12:00	Same as above
Général de Brigade St. Germain	12:20	West edge road to Niederleierndorf
3e Cuirassier Regiment	12:20	West edge road to Niederleierndorf
12e Cuirassier Regiment	12:20	West edge road to Niederleierndorf
General von Vieregg (Bav.)	12:00	Niederleierndorf
1ere Dragoonen Regiment	12:00	Niederleierndorf
1ere Chevaulegeers Kronprinz	12:00	Niederleierndorf

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
Cavalry Division (Württ)		(Vandamme)
General von Woellwarth	13:20	Southern map edge road to Buchausen
Lieb Chevauleger Regiment	13:20	Southern map edge road to Buchausen
Herzog Heinrich Chevauleger Regiment	13:20	Southern map edge road to Buchausen
König Jäger zu Pferd Regiment	13:20	Southern map edge road to Buchausen

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Kaiserlich-konigliche Armee		
Karl-Ludwig Johann, FM Erzherzog, Duc de Teschen	13:00	North edge road to Untersanding
GM Freiherr Max von Wimpffen	13:00	North edge road to Untersanding
GM Adjutanten Grunne	13:00	North edge road to Untersanding
Stabchef der Artillerie Major Perl	13:00	Fleche
Aide Reittmeister Strasser	13:00	Eggmühl
III Korps: FML Hohenzollern-Hechingen	12:00	Eggmühl
Major von Boynograd	12:00	Eggmühl
Advance Guard: FML von Vukassovich	12:00	within six hexes of Schiering
1. Erzherzog Karl Legion -detached	12:00	Obersanding
3. Erzherzog Ferdinand Hussaren	12:00	six hexes south of Oberrdeggenbach
1. Kavallrie batterie	12:00	six hexes south of Oberrdeggenbach
9. Peterwardein Grenz Infantrie Reg.	12:00	West woods between Schierling and Unterlaichling
2. Kavallrie batterie	12:00	Obersanding
Division: FML Lusignan	12:00	Walkenstetten
7. Infantrie Regiment Schröder	12:00	within six hexes of Walkenstetten
56. Infantrie Reg. Wenzel Colloredo	12:00	Same as above
1. Infantrie Regiment Kaiser	12:00	Same as above
29. Infantrie Regiment Lindenau	12:00	Same as above
6-pounder brigade batterie 1	12:00	Same as above

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Division: FML St. Julien	12:00	Eggmühl
12. Infantrie Regiment Manfredini	12:00	within three hexes of Eggmühl
23. Infantrie Regiment Würzburg	12:00	within three hexes of Eggmühl, one battalion at the Stonebridge
20. Infantrie Regiment Kaunitz	12:00	within three hexes of Unterdeggenbach
38. Infantrie Regiment Württemberg	12:00	within three hexes of Unterdeggenbach
6- pounder position batterie 2	12:00	within three hexes of Unterdeggenbach
12-pounder position batterie 1	12:00	within three hexes of Eggmühl

IV Korps: FML von Rosenberg	12:00	Oberlaichling
Hauptmann Rukavina	12:00	Oberlaichling
Advance Guard: GM von Stutterheim	12:00	seven to nine to hexes west of Unterlaichling
8. Infantrie Reg. Erzherzog Ludwig	12:00	Fleche east of road between Unter and Oberlaichling
10. Stipsicz Hussaren	12:00	seven to nine to 9 hexes west of Unterlaichling
12. Deutsch-Banat Grenz Infantrie	12:00	seven to nine to 9 hexes west of Unterlaichling
1. Kavallrie batterie	12:00	seven to nine to 9 hexes west of Unterlaichling
Division: FML Somariva	12:00	within four hexes of Unterlaichling
9. Infantrie Regiment Czartoryski	12:00	within four hexes of Unterlaichling
55. Reuss-Greitz Infantrie Regiment	12:00	within four hexes of Unterlaichling
4. Vincent Chevaulegers	12:00	within six hexes of Unterlaichling

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Division: FML Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Bartenstein		
22.Infantrie Regiment Koburg	12:00	within four hexes of Obersanding
44. Infantrie Regiment Bellegarde	12:00	within four hexes of Obersanding
46. Infantrie Regiment Chasteler	12:00	within four hexes of Obersanding
5. Jäger Battalion	12:00	Woods seven to nine hexes from Oberlaichling
6. Jäger Battalion	12:00	Woods seven to nine hexes from Oberlaichling
Rohan Infantrie Regiment 21	12:00	within four hexes of Oberlaichling
5. Klenau Chevaulegers	12:00	within four hexes of Oberlaichling
12-pounder position batterie 1	12:00	Fleche
6-pounder position batterie 1	12:00	Fleche
6-pounder brigade batterie 2	12:00	w/Somaria
2. Kavallrie batterie	12:00	w/ Hohenlohe
Division: FML Hessen-Homburg	12:40	Roll one dice; even the battalion is committed or odd; it is not used. Place the committed units at Gailsbach
Mayblümel Grenadier Battalion		
Leiningen Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		
Hohenlohe Grenadier Battalion		
Hauger Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		
Cappy Grenadier Battalion		
Peccaduc Grenadier Battalion		
Weiniawsky Grenadier Battalion		
Nissel Grenadier Battalion		
Stark Grenadier Battalion		
Georgy Grenadier Battalion		
Bissingen Grenadier Battalion		
Hahn Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		
6-pounder position batterie 1		
Brigade: GM von Schneller	12:00	Unterlanding
1. Kaiser Kuirassiers	12:00	Unterlanding
6. Kuirassier Regiment	12:00	Unterlanding
1. Kavallrie batterie	12:00	Unterlanding

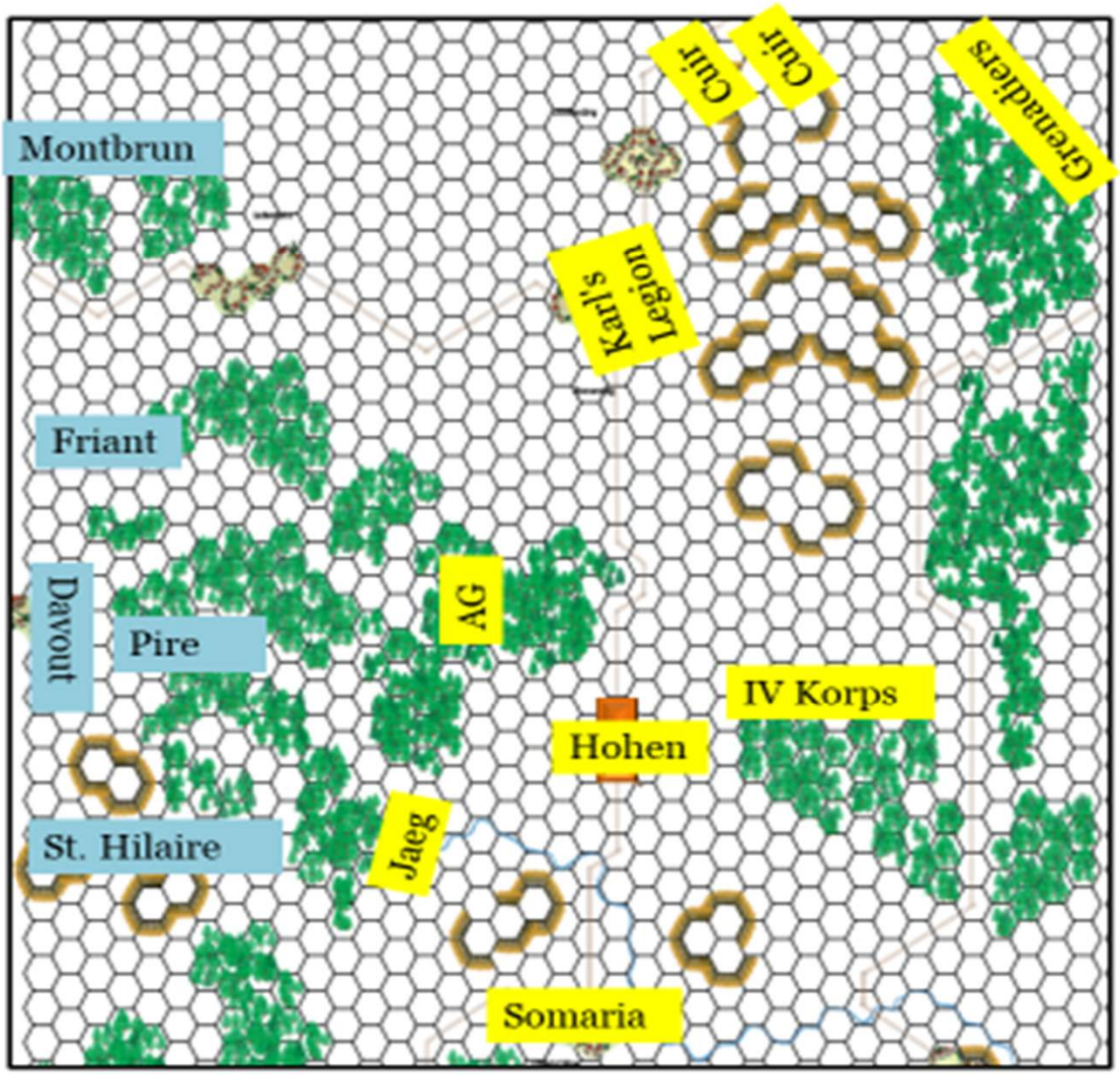
Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Kuirassier Reserve	Starting at	Enter from north map edge, road to Untersanding. Must roll 11-16 for the brigade to enter starting with the time shown. Roll every turn. Leader comes with each brigade
Brigade: GM von Siegenthal	14:00	
2. Erzherzog Franz Kuirassiers	14:00	
3. Herzog Albert Kuirassiers	14:00	
Brigade: GM von Lederer	15:00	
4. Erzherzog Ferdinand Kuirassiers	15:00	
8. Hohenzollern Kuirassiers	15:00	

Victory Conditions

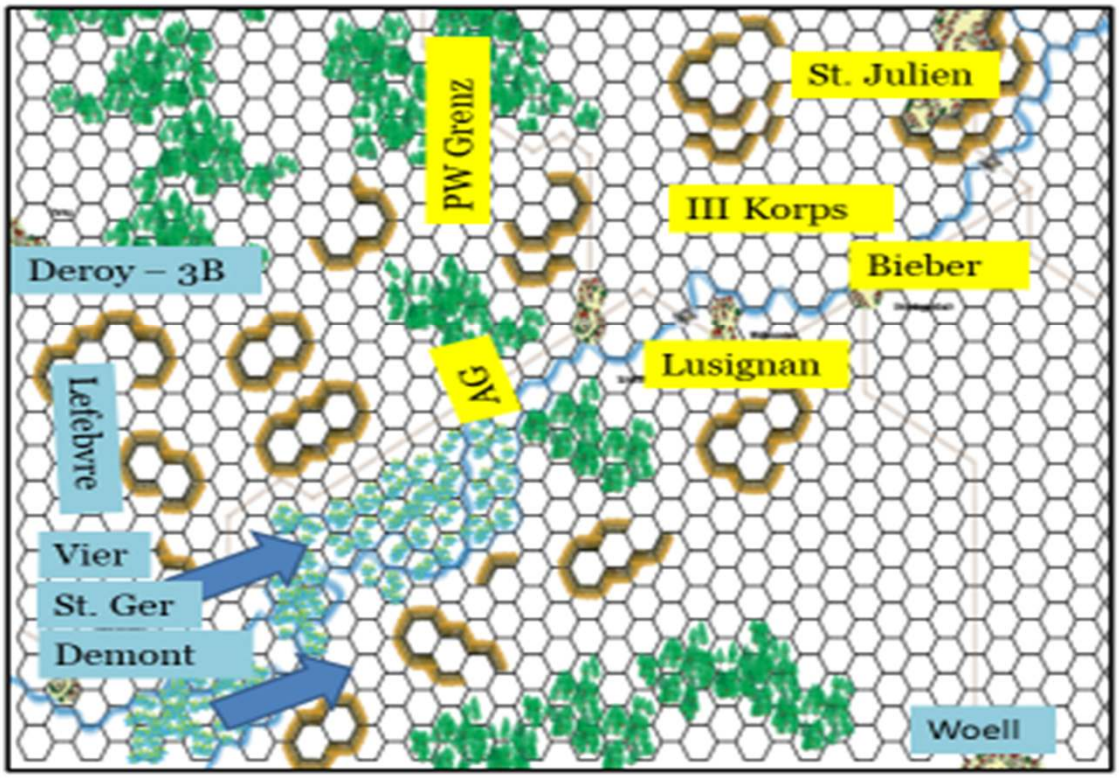
French Decisive	Capture Schierling, Oberlaichling, Obersanding and Eggmühl, place one Austrian Korps on a Morale Level
French Substantial	Capture Schierling, Oberlaichling or Unterlaichling and Obersanding
French Marginal	Capture Schierling and Oberlaichling or Unterlaichling
Coalition Marginal	Avoid French Marginal victory
Coalition Substantial	Place either French Corps on a morale level
Coalition Decisive	Place either French corps on a morale level and hold Egguühl

Capture means hold the location until the end of the scenario
Morale Levels for vistory are counted at the end of the game

April 21, 1809 Eggmuhl Situation Map
West Map / North



April 21, 1809 Eggmuhl Situation
Map
West / South



Marshal Enterprises 2023

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

Scenario Two - Napoleon Arrives

April 22, 1809
Both Maps
Start : 14:00
Finish: at the end of the 19:40 turn
Use both maps

Starts on map
Enters map at time shown

Napoleon realizes Archduke Karl has concentrated his remaining army before Regensberg. The night of April 21, 1809 and morning of April 22, 1809, the French Army force marches north to Eggmühl. Lannes leads the way. Karl begins to pull out and retreats the Austrian Army north to Regensburg and across the Danube.

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
La Grande Armée de l'Allemagne		
Emperor Napoleon I, Roi d'Italie	15:00	Buchausen
Maréchal d'Empire Berthier	15:00	Buchausen
Général de Division Georges Mouton	15:00	Buchausen
Général de Division Géraud Duroc	15:00	Buchausen
III Corps d' Armée		
Maréchal d'Empire Davout, Duc d'Auerstädt	14:00	Dünzling
Général de Brigade Compans	14:00	w/ St. Hilaire
2e Division		In line with the villages
Général de Division Friant	14:00	Eight hexes from the western edge, Oberlaichling
15e Legere Infantry Regiment	14:00	Five hexes from the western edge, Oberlaichling
33e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Oberlaichling
48e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:20	eight hexes from the western edge, Oberlaichling and Obersanding
108e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:20	eight hexes from the western edge, Obersanding
111e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Obersanding
12e Batterie a Pied	14:00	Same as above
3e Batterie a Pied	14:20	Same as above

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
1ere Division		In line with the villages
Général de Division St. Hilaire	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
10e Legere Infantry Regiment	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
3e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
57e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
72e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
105e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
14e Batterie a Pied	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
15e Batterie a Pied	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
Général de Division Montbrunn	15:00	Dünzling
5e Hussar Regiment	15:00	Dünzling
7e Hussar Regiment	15:00	Dünzling
11e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment	15:00	Dünzling
Général de Division Pire	14:00	with Friant
8e Hussar Regiment	14:00	with Friant
16e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment	14:00	with St. Hilaire
VII Corps d' Armée		
Maréchal d'Empire Lefebvre, Duc du Danzig	14:00	Pairing
Aide Général de Brigade Marbot	14:00	Niederleierndorf
Artillery Reserve: Colonel Calonge	14:00	Pairing
3e Division bavaroise		In line with the villages
GL von Deroy	14:00	eight hexes southeast of Unterlaichling
9e Infantrie Regiment Ysenberg	14:00	Same as above
10e Infantrie Regiment Junker	14:00	Same as above
5e Legere Infantrie Battalion Butler	14:00	Same as above
5e Infantrie Regiment Preysing	14:00	Same as above
14e Infantrie Regiment	14:00	Same as above
7e Legere Infantrie Battalion Gunther	14:00	Same as above
2e Dragoon Regiment Turin und Taxis	14:00	Paring
4e Chevaulegers Regiment Bubenhoffen	14:00	Paring

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
1ere Division bavaroise		
GL Kronprinz Ludwig	17:00	road to Niederleierndorf
1ere Leib Regiment	17:20	road to Niederleierndorf
2e Regiment Kronprinz	17:00	road to Niederleierndorf
1ere Léger Battalion Habermann	16:40	road to Niederleierndorf
4e Infantrie Regiment	17:20	road to Niederleierndorf
8e Infantrie Regiment	17:00	road to Niederleierndorf
12 -pound Battery von Dietrich	14:00	within two hexes of Paring
6-pound Line Battery Peters	14:00	within two hexes of Paring
6-pound Line Battery Roys	14:00	within two hexes of Paring
5e Reserve Division	14:00	within three hexes of Schierling
Général de Brigade Demont	14:00	within two hexes of Schierling
7e Legere /4 Battalion	14:00	within three hexes of Schierling
12e Ligne / 4 Battalion	14:00	within two hexes of Schierling
21e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	within two hexes of Schierling
30e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	within two hexes of Schierling
33e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	within two hexes of Schierling
61e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	within two hexes of Schierling
65e Ligne / 4 Battalion	14:00	within five hexes of Schierling
85e Ligne / 4 Battalion	14:00	within five hexes of Schierling
11e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	within five hexes of Schierling
General von Vieregg (Bav.)	14:00	Niederleierndorf
1ere Dragoonen Regiment	14:00	Niederleierndorf
1ere Chevaulegeers Kronprinz	14:00	Niederleierndorf
Corps provisoire		
Maréchal d'Empire Lannes Duc de Montebello, Prinz de Siewierz	14:00	with Napoleon
Aide Général de Brigade Gauthier	14:00	with Napoleon

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
3e Division		In line with the villages
Général de Division Gudin	14:00	southern edge of the map, Oberdeggendorf
7e Legere Infantry, III Battalion	14:00	southern edge of the map, Oberdeggendorf
12e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	Oberdeggenbach
21e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	southern edge of the map, Oberdeggendorf
25e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	southern edge of the map, Rogging
85e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	southern edge of the map, Rogging
Batterie a Pied	14:00	southern edge of the map, Rogging
Batterie a Pied	14:00	Oberdeggenbach
1ere Division		In line with the village
Général de Division Morand	15:00	southern edge of the map, Inkofen
13e Leger Infantrie Regiment	15:00	southern edge of the map, Inkofen
17e Ligne Infantrie Regiment	15:00	southern edge of the map, Inkofen
30e Ligne Infantrie Regiment	15:20	southern edge of the map, Inkofen
61e Ligne Infantrie Regiment	15:20	southern edge of the map, Inkofen
Batterie a Pied	15:00	southern edge of the map, Inkofen
Batterie a Pied	15:20	southern edge of the map, Inkofen
1ere Cuirassier Division,		In line with the village
Général de Division Nansouty	15:00	southern edge of the map, Walkenstetten
1ere Carabiniers Regiment	15:00	Same as above
2e Carabiniers Regiment	15:00	Same as above
2e Cuirassier Regiment	15:00	Same as above
9e Cuirassier Regiment	15:00	Same as above
3e Cuirassier Regiment	14:00	height south of Walkenstetten
12e Cuirassier Regiment	14:00	height south of Walkenstetten
Batterie a' Cheval	15:00	southern edge of the map, Walkenstetten

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
2e Cuirassier Division	16:00	Buchausen
Général de Division St. Sulpice	16:00	Buchausen
1ere Cuirassier Regiment	16:20	Buchausen
5e Cuirassier Regiment	16:20	Buchausen
10e Cuirassier Regiment	16:40	Buchausen
11 Cuirassier Regiment	16:40	Buchausen
Batterie a' Cheval	16:40	Buchausen
VIII Corps d'Armée		
Général de Division Vandamme	15:00	with Napoleon
Infantry Division (Württ)	14:40	Buchausen
GL von Neubronn	14:40	Buchausen
Kronprinz Infantry Regiment	14:40	Buchausen
Herzog Wilhelm InfantryBattalion	14:40	Buchausen
1/Cramrer Infantry Regiment	14:40	Buchausen
Newbronn Fusilier Regiment	15:00	Buchausen
Phull Infantry Regiment	15:00	Buchausen
Jaeger Battalion König	14:00	Buchausen
Jaeger Battalion von Neuffer	14:00	Buchausen
1st Light Infantry Battalion von Wolff	14:20	Buchausen
2nd Light Battalion von Brusselle	14:20	Buchausen
6-pound line Batterry	14:40	Buchausen
6 pound light battery	14:40	Buchausen
6 pound light battery	14:00	Buchausen
Cavalry Division (Württ)		
General von Woellwarth	14:00	Buchausen
Lieb Chevauleger Regiment	14:20	Buchausen
Herzog Heinrich Chevauleger Regiment	14:20	Buchausen
König Jäger zu Pferd Regiment	15:00	Buchausen, Napoleon's Escort

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Kaiserlich-konigliche Armee		
Karl-Ludwig Johann, FM Erzherzog, Duc de Teschen	14:00	North edge road to Untersanding
GM Freiherr Max von Wimpffen	14:00	North edge road to Untersanding
GM Adjutanten Grunne	14:00	North edge road to Untersanding
Stabchef der Artillerie Major Perl	14:00	Fleche A
Aide Rittmeister Strasser	14:00	Eggmühl
III Korps: Detached Units	14:00	Eggmühl
Advance Guard: FML von Vukassovich	14:00	Untersanding
1. Erzherzog Karl Legion -detached	14:00	Obersanding
3. Erzherzog Ferdinand Hussaren	14:00	six hexes north of Eggmühl
1. Kavallrie batterie	14:00	within two hexes of Eggmühl
9. Peterwardein Grenz Infantrie Reg.	14:00	six hexes north of Eggmühl
2. Kavallrie batterie	14:00	Obersanding
6-pounder brigade batterie 1	14:00	Fleche A
20. Infantrie Regiment Kaunitz	14:00	six hexes west of Rogging
38. Infantrie Regiment Württemberg	14:00	eight hexes west of Rogging
6- pounder position batterie 2	14:00	six hexes west of Rogging
12-pounder position batterie 1	14:00	eight hexes west of Rogging
29. Infantrie Regiment Lindenau	14:00	Pfakofen

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
IV Korps: FML von Rosenberg	14:00	Oberlaichling
Hauptmann Rukavina	14:00	Fleche B
Advance Guard: GM von Stutterheim	14:00	five hexes north of Oberlaichling
8. Infantrie Reg. Erzherzog Ludwig	14:00	five hexes north of Oberlaichling
10. Stipsicz Hussaren	14:00	within six hexes of Unterlaichling
12. Deutsch-Banat Grenz Infantrie	14:00	woods between Oberlaichling and Obersanding
1. Kavallrie batterie	14:00	within two hexes of Fleche A
Division: FML Somariva	14:00	within four hexes of Oberlaichling
9. Infantrie Regiment Czartoryski	14:00	within three hexes of Fleche A
55. Reuss-Greitz Infantrie Regiment	14:00	within four hexes of Oberlaichling
4. Vincent Chevaulegers	14:00	within four hexes of Oberlaichling
Division: FML Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Bartenstein		
22.Infantrie Regiment Koburg	14:00	within four hexes of Obersanding
44. Infantrie Regiment Bellegarde	14:00	within four hexes of Unterlaichling
46. Infantrie Regiment Chasteler	14:00	within four hexes of Oberlaichling
5. Jäger Battalion	14:00	Woods seven to nine hexes from Oberlaichling
6. Jäger Battalion	14:00	Woods seven to nine hexes from Oberlaichling
21. Infantrie Regiment Rohan	14:00	within four hexes of Fleche B
5. Klenau Chevaulegers	14:00	within four hexes of Fleche B
12-pounder position batterie 1	14:00	Fleche B
6-pounder position batterie 1	14:00	Fleche B
6-pounder brigade batterie 2	14:00	w/Somaria
2. Kavallrie batterie	14:00	w/ Hohenlohe

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Division: FML Hessen-Homburg	14:20	Roll one dice for each battalion; even the battalion is committed or odd; it is not used. Place the committed units at Gailsbach. One time roll
FML Hessen Homburg	14:20	Gailsbach
Mayblümel Grenadier Battalion		
Leiningen Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		
Hohenlohe Grenadier Battalion		
Hauger Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		
Cappy Grenadier Battalion		
Peccaduc Grenadier Battalion		
Weiniawsky Grenadier Battalion		
Nissel Grenadier Battalion		
Stark Grenadier Battalion		
Georgy Grenadier Battalion		
Bissingen Grenadier Battalion		
Hahn Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		
6-pounder position batterie 1		Gailsbach
Kuirassier Reserve		
Brigade: GM von Schneller	14:00	Untersanding
1. Kaiser Kuirassiers	14:00	Untersanding
6. Kuirassier Regiment	14:00	Untersanding
1. Kavallrie batterie	14:00	Untersanding

Enter from north map edge, road to Untersanding. Must roll 11-16 for a brigade to enter starting with the time shown. Roll once per hour

Brigade: GM von Siegenthal	15:00	
2. Erzherzog Franz Kuirassiers	15:00	
3. Herzog Albert Kuirassiers	15:00	
Brigade: GM von Lederer	15:00	
4. Erzherzog Ferdinand Kuirassiers	15:00	
8. Hohenzollern Kuirassiers	15:00	

Notes:

Locating a ford across the Grosse Laaber for the French
Sympathizers of the Revolution have indicated to General Gudin there may be a ford between Eggmühl and Rogging. Each of Gudin's regiments may search for the ford, once per hour. Move all or part of the regiment adjacent to the Grosse Laaber and then roll to discover. A roll of 11, 12 or 13 means a ford has been discovered
There is only one ford and once found, the search ends

Strategic Background
Outnumbered, Erzherrzog Karl decides to retreat back across the Donau.
He assigns the IV Korps to do be the rearguard with a few units from III Korps in support
These supporting units may or may not get the orders necessary.
The Austrians must hold Untersanding and Gailsbach as long as possible
The goal of the Austrians is to retreat slowly to the northeast to allow the rest of the army to reform beyond the Donau.

Victory Conditions

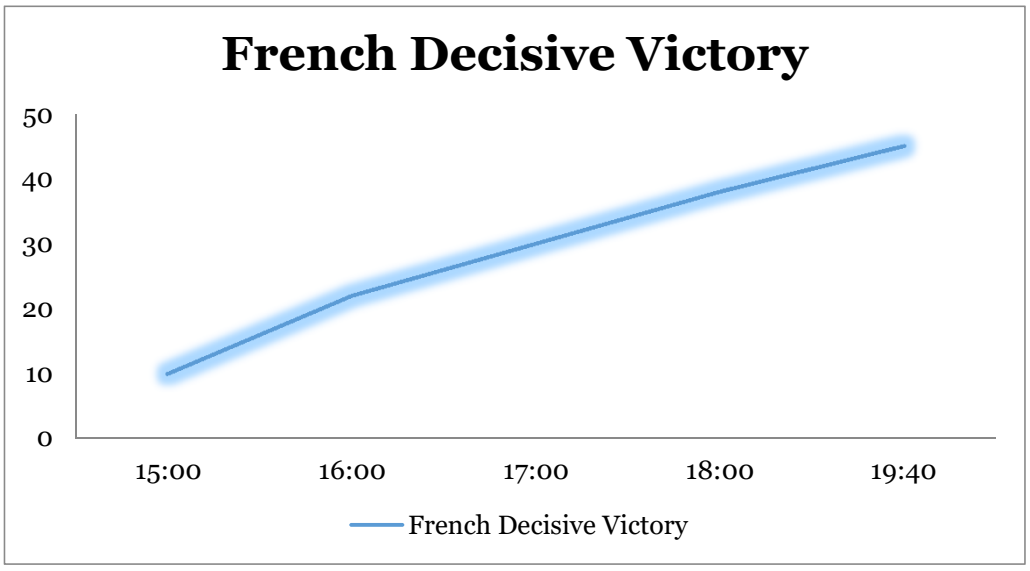
1. Victory is based on a time table of delay. Certain areas must be captured by a specific time, to obtain points
2. At the end of the respective hour, determine who held the village or town
3. Subtract the Austrian Total from the French Total
4. After adding and subtracting these points, levels of victory will be determined
5. Morale Levels for victory are counted at the end of the game

Description	Captured at the end of the...turn	Points
Towns and Villages		
Walkenstetten	15:00	5
Underdeggenbach	15:00	5
Eggmühl	16:00	7
Unterlaichling	16:00	5
Oberlaichling	17:00	5
Zalkhofen	17:00	5
Rogging	18:00	5
Obersanding	18:00	5
Untersanding	19:40	5
Gailsbach	19:40	5
Morale Levels		
French each Corps , each Level		2
Austria IV Korps, each Level		2

Final Victory Levels

French Decisive	45 and above
French Substantial	44 to 29
French Marginal	28 to 13
Draw	8 to (-3)
Austrian Marginal	(-4) to (-19)
Austrian Substantial	(-20) to (-36)
Austrian Decisive	(-41) and below

Capture means hold the location until the end of the scenario. All the hexes of a village or town must be occupied



See the *Victory Chart* to tack your victory status accurately

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809 Victory Chart

Scenario Two - Napoleon Arrives

Victory Calculation	Goals (Towns, Villages and Positions)	Possible Points	French Total Possession ?	Austrian Partial Possession?
Time Deadline - End of the hour			French Points	Austrian Points
15:00	Walkenstetten	5		
15:00	Underdeggenbach	5		
16:00	Eggmühl	7		
16:00	Unterlaichling	5		
17:00	Oberlaichling	5		
17:00	Zalkhofen	5		
18:00	Rogging	5		
18:00	Obersanding	5		
19:40	Untersanding	5		
19:40	Gailsbach	5		
End of Scenario	French Corps , each level			
End of Scenario	IV Korps, each level			
Total Points				
Net Points (French minus Austrian)				

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

Scenario Three - Karl's Offensive

April 22, 1809
Both Maps
Start : 14:00
Finish: at the end of the 18:40 turn
Use both maps

Starts on map	
Enters map at time shown	
On map to start but can't move until	

Karl plans an offensive before he receives the intelligence of Napoleon's arrival. In this scenario Karl decides to go forward with his planned offensive when he hears Messena will not be arriving until April 23, 1809. Karl orders the II korps to cross the Danube and join in. However, like most Austrian Grand Tactical moves, no one is exactly sure when or where they will arrive. Please note this action shuffles the order of battle some what. Davout has been alerted enemy reinforcements may be arriving

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
La Grande Armée de l'Allemagne		
Emperor Napoleon I, Roi d'Italie	15:00	Buchausen
Maréchal d'Empire Berthier	15:00	Buchausen
Général de Division Georges Mouton	15:00	Buchausen
Général de Division Géraud Duroc	15:00	Buchausen
III Corps d' Armee		
Maréchal d'Empire Davout, Duc d'Auerstädt	14:00	Dünzling
Général de Brigade Compans	14:00	w/ St. Hilaire
2e Division		In line with the villages
Général de Division Friant	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Dunzling
15e Legere Infantry Regiment	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Dunzling
33e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Dunzling
48e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Dunzling
108e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Dunzling
111e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Dunzling
5/12e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Dunzling
5/13e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Dunzling

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
1ere Division		In line with the villages
Général de Division St. Hilaire	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
10e Legere Infantry Regiment	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
3e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
57e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
72e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
105e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
5/14e Batterie a Pied	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
5/15e Batterie a Pied	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
Général de Division Montbrun	15:00	Dünzling
5e Hussar Regiment	15:00	Dünzling
7e Hussar Regiment	14:00	Luckenpaint
11e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment	14:00	Luckenpaint
Général de Division Pire	14:00	with Friant
8e Hussar Regiment	14:00	with Friant
16e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment	14:00	with St. Hilaire
VII Corps d' Armee		
Maréchal d'Empire Lefebvre, Duc du Danzig	14:00	Pairing
Aide Général de Brigade Marbot	14:00	Niederleierndorf
Artillery Reserve: Colonel Calonge	14:00	Pairing
3e Division Bavaroise		In line with the villages
GL von Deroy	14:00	ten hexes southeast of Unterlaichling to Paring
9e Infantrie Regiment Ysenberg	14:00	Same as above
10e Infantrie Regiment Junker	14:00	Same as above
5e Legere Infantrie Battalion Butler	14:00	Same as above
5e Infantrie Regiment Preysing	14:00	Same as above
14e Infantrie Regiment	14:00	Same as above
7e Legere Infantrie Battalion Gunther	14:00	Same as above
2e Dragoon Regiment Turin und Taxis	14:00	Paring
4e Chevaulegers Regiment Bubenhoffen	14:00	Paring

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
1ere Division Bavaroise		
GL Kronprinz Ludwig	17:00	road to Niederleierndorf
1ere Leib Battalion	17:20	road to Niederleierndorf
2e Regiment Kronprinz	17:00	road to Niederleierndorf
1ere Léger Battalion Habermann	16:40	road to Niederleierndorf
4e Infantrie Regiment	17:20	road to Niederleierndorf
8e Infantrie Regiment	17:00	road to Niederleierndorf
Batterie Léger Regnier	14:00	Paring
6 pound line battery Wagner	14:00	within two hexes of Paring
6 pound line battery Hofstetten	14:00	within two hexes of Paring
5e Reserve Division		
Général de Brigade Demont	14:00	three hexes east of Schierling, south of river
7e Legere /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
12e Ligne / 4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
21e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
30e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
33e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
61e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
65e Ligne / 4 Battalion	14:00	five hexes east of Schierling, south of river
85e Ligne / 4 Battalion	14:00	five hexes east of Schierling, south of river
11e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	five hexes east of Schierling, south of river
General von Vieregg (Bav.)	14:00	Niederleierndorf
1ere Dragoonen Regiment	14:00	Niederleierndorf
1ere Chevaulegeers Kronprinz	14:00	Niederleierndorf

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
Corps provisoire		
Maréchal d'Empire Lannes Duc de Montebello, Prinz de Siewierz	14:00	road from Oberdeggenbach
Aide Général de Brigade Gauthier	14:00	road from Oberdeggenbach
3e Division		
Général de Division Gudin	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
7e Legere Infantry, III Battalion	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
12e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
21e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
25e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
85e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
8/7e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
8/8e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
1ere Division		In line with the village
Général de Division Morand	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
13e Leger Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
17e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
30e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
61e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
8/10e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
8/11e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen

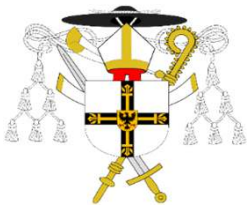
Locating a ford... Infantry Only

Between 6 hexes east of Eggmühl and Rogging, there is a rumor of a ford.
Place Gudin on any Grosse Laaber hexside.
Roll one dice each turn until the result is a 1 or 2.
This hex then becomes the ford. There is only one.
Upstream in the swamp, is another ford, however this is a long march.

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
1ere Cuirasssier Division,		In line with the village
Général de Division Nansouty	15:20	southern edge of the map, in line with Unterdeggenbach
1ere Carabiniers Regiment	15:20	Same as above
2e Carabiniers Regiment	15:20	Same as above
2e Cuirassier Regiment	15:20	Same as above
9e Cuirassier Regiment	15:20	Same as above
3e Cuirassier Regiment	15:20	Same as above
12e Cuirassier Regiment	15:20	Same as above
Batterie a' Cheval 1/8	15:20	Same as above
2e Cuirassier Division	16:00	Enter at Buchausen
Général de Division St. Sulpice	16:00	Same as above
1ere Cuirassier Regiment	16:20	Same as above
5e Cuirassier Regiment	16:20	Same as above
10e Cuirassier Regiment	16:40	Same as above
11 Cuirassier Regiment	16:40	Same as above
Batterie a' Cheval	16:40	Same as above
Optional Deployment		
Based on information received from the light cavalry scouts regardibg Karl's troop movements, the 2e Cuirassier may be attached to Davout.		
2e Cuirassier Division	16:00	Enter at Dünzling
Général de Division St. Sulpice	16:00	Same as above
1ere Cuirassier Regiment	16:20	Same as above
5e Cuirassier Regiment	16:20	Same as above
10e Cuirassier Regiment	16:40	Same as above
11 Cuirassier Regiment	16:40	Same as above
Batterie a' Cheval	16:40	Same as above

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
VIII Corps d' Armee		
Général de Division Vandamme	15:00	with Napoleon
Infantry Division (Württ)	15:00	Buchausen
GL von Newbronn	15:00	Buchausen
Kronprinz Infantry Regiment	15:00	Buchausen
Herzog Wilhelm Infantry Battalion	15:00	Buchausen
1/Kramrer Infantry Regiment	15:00	Buchausen
Newbronn Fusilier Regiment	14:00	twelve hexes north of Buchhausen
Phull Infantry Regiment	14:00	seven hexes north of Buchhausen
Jäger Battalion König	14:40	two hexes south of the Eggmühl Bridge
Jäger Battalion von Neuffer	14:40	three hexes south of the Eggmühl Bridge
1st Leicht Infantrie Battalion von Wolff	14:40	three hexes south of the Eggmühl Bridge
2nd Leicht Battalion von Brusselle	14:00	Unterdeggenbach
6-pound line Battery	14:40	six hexes north of Buchhausen
6 pound light battery	14:40	Unterdeggenbach
6 pound light battery	14:00	Oberdeggenbach
Cavalry Division (Württ)		
General von Woellwarth	14:40	ten hexes north of Buchhausen
Lieb Chevauleger Regiment	14:40	south side of the bridge across the Grosse Laaber at Eckmühl
Herzog Heinrich Chevauleger Regiment	14:40	ten hexes north of Buchhausen
König Jäger zu Pferd Regiment	14:40	Oberdeggenbach, Napoleon's Escort
Herzog Louis Jäger zu Pferd Regiment	14:40	Two hexes north of Oberdeggenbach

The Austrian Staff arranged the attack groups into columns, in some cases breaking apart the corps structure. Troops may or may not enter as planned or arrive beaten and retreating from other battlefields



Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen

Kaiserlich-königliche Armee

Karl-Ludwig Johann, FM Erzherzog, Duc de Teschen und Ritter von Sporen	14:00	Gailsbach
GM Freiherr Max von Wimpffen	14:00	Gailsbach
GM Adjutanten Grunne	14:00	Untersanding
Stabchef der Artillerie Major Perl	14:00	Fleche A
Aide Reittmeister Strasser	14:00	Fleche B

II Corps: FZM Kolowrat-Krakowsky – *Erste Armeekolonne*

Unterbefehls. Denovic und FZM Kolowrat — mit Brady

Advance Guard: FML Klenau — See the supplemental sheet ; *Examene du scenario trois*

1. Merveldt Uhlans
2. Erzherzog Karl Legion
6-pounder brigade batterie (3)

Division: FML von Brady of Longthee — See the supplemental sheet ; *Examene du scenario trois*

15. Infantrie Regiment Zach
57. Infantrie Regiment Josef Colloredo
18. Infantrie Regiment
6-pounder brigade batterie (2,)
6. Riesch Dragoons
1. Erzherzog Johann Dragoons
6-pounder brigade batterie (1)

Division: FML Weber von Treuenfels — See the supplemental sheet ; *Examene du scenario trois*

28. Infantrie Regiment Frelich
54. Infantrie Regiment Froon
12-pounder Position batterie (1)
6-pounder position batterie (1)

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen

Detached from the IV Korps (Vecsey)

See the supplemental sheet ; *Examene du scenario trois*

5. Jäger Battalion
6. Jäger Battalion
Kavallrie batterie (1)
21. Infantrie Regiment Rohan
5. Klenau Chevaulegers

Provisorisch Korps: GdK Liechtenstein - *Zweite Armmekolonne*

Major Janusch und GdK Liechtenstein — Aufhausen

Division: FML von Lindenau (Detached from the V Korps)

See the supplemental sheet ; *Examene du scenario trois*

50. Infantrie Regiment Stain
2. Infantrie Regiment Hiller
33. Infantrie Regiment Sztaray (Hungary)

6-Pound Position Batterie (1) — Automatic
6-pound Brigade Batterien (1,2) — Automatic
Kavallrie Batterie (1) — Automatic

Kuirassier Reserves

See the supplemental sheet ; *Examene du scenario trois*

Brigade Siegenthal
2. Erzherzog Franz Kuirassiers
3. Herzog Albert Kuirassiers

Brigade Lederer
4. Erzherzog Ferdinand Kuirassiers
8. Hohenzollern Kuirassiers

Leírás	Rajt / Belép	Megjegyzések
III Korps: FML Hohenzollern-Hechingen - *Dritte Armmekolonne*		
Major von Boynograd und Hohenzoll.	14:00	Kuirassiers
		See the supplemental sheet ; *Examene du scenario trois*
Advance Guard (Detached V Korps)		
3. Infantrie Regiment Erzherzog Karl		
7. Infantrie Regiment Schröder		
56. Infantrie Regiment Wenzel Colloredo		
Karls Legion (Detached from IV korps)		
6-pounder brigade batterie (2)		
		See the supplemental sheet ; *Examene du scenario trois*
Division: FML St. Julien		
12. Infantrie Regiment Manfredini		
23. Infantrie Regiment Würzburg		
3. Erzherzog Ferdinand Hussaren		
6-pounder brigade batterien (3)		
6- pounder position batterien (1,2)	14:00	Fleche A
12-pounder position batterie (1)	14:00	Fleche A
		See the supplemental sheet ; *Examene du scenario trois*
Brigade Schneller		
1. Kaiser Kuirassier		
6. Kuirassier		
Kavallrie Batterie		
IV Korps: FML von Rosenberg - *Vierte Armmekolonne*	14:00	Oberlaichling
Hauptmann Rukavina	14:00	Fleche B
Advance Guard: GM von Stutterheim	14:00	Oberlaichling
10. Stipsicz Hussaren	14:00	five hexes north of Oberlaichling
4. Vincent Chevaulegers		within six hexes of Unterlaichling
12. Deutsch-Banat Grenz Infantrie (1, 2)	14:00	woods between Oberlaichling and Obersanding, six hexes west
Kavallrie batterien (1,2)	14:00	within two hexes of Obersanding
Division: FML Somariva	14:00	within for hexes of Oberlaichling
9. Infantrie Regiment Czartoryski	14:00	within three hexes of Fleche A
55. Reuss-Greitz Infantrie Regiment	14:00	within four hexes of Oberlaichling
44. Infantrie Regiment Bellegarde		within four hexes of Unterlaichling

Opis	Početak / Unesi	Opaske
Division: FML Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Bartenstein		mit der Artillerie
22.Infantrie Regiment Koburg	14:00	within four hexes of Unterlaichling
8. Infantrie Reg. Erzherzog Ludwig	14:00	within four hexes of Unterlaichling
46. Infantrie Regiment Chastelier	14:00	within four hexes of Unterlaichling
6-pounder brigade batterien (2)	14:00	Fleche B
12-pounder position batterien (1)	14:00	Fleche B
6-pounder position batterien (1,2)	14:00	Fleche B
(Detached from III Korps)		
Advance Guard: FML von Vukassovich		
9. Peterwardein Grenz Infantrie (1,2)	14:00	1 battalion in Eckmühl Castle and 1 battalion on the north side of the Grosse Laaber bridge
3. Erzherzog Ferdinand Hussaren	14:00	withn two hexes of Eggmuhl
20. Infantrie Regiment Kaunitz	14:00	within two hexes of Rogging
38. Infantrie Regiment Württemberg	14:00	within two hexes of Pfakofen
Other Misc. Formations		
V Korps Detachment (Retreating North)	15:00	Starting at 15:00, an even roll with one die and the division enters at Obergrasslfing. Roll each hour
Division: FML von Schustekh		with any unit
7. Brod Grenz Infantrie (1,2)		PGD. Minus four increments
3. Erzherzog Karl Uhlans		Exhausted Minus eight increments
8. Kienmayer Hussars		Exhausted Minus eight increments
Kavallrie batterie (1)		

Descriere	Start/ Introduce	Remarci
Reserve		
Reserve Division: FML Hessen Homburg	16:00	Roll one die for each battalion. If one or two, then the battalion is enters. If three through six, then battalion does not. Roll one time Place the committed units at Gailsbach.
Mayblümel Grenadier Battalion		
Leiningen Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		
Hohenlohe Grenadier Battalion		
Hauger Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		
Cappy Grenadier Battalion		
Peccaduc Grenadier Battalion		
Weiniawsky Grenadier Battalion		
Nissel Grenadier Battalion		
Stark Grenadier Battalion		
Georgy Grenadier Battalion		
Bissingen Grenadier Battalion		
Hahn Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		
6-pounder position batterie (1)	14:00	Gailsbach
II Reserve Korps: FML Kienmayer	17:00	Roll one die for each battalion. If one, then the battalion is enters. If three through six, then battalion does not. Roll one time Place the committed units at Gailsbach.
Puteany Grenadier Battalion		
Brzezinski Grenadier Battalion		
Scovaud Grenadier Battalion		
Kirchenbetter Grenadier Battalion		
Scharlach Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)		

Victory Conditions

French Decisive	Capture Eggmuühl, Unterlaichling and Obersanding and place IV Koprs on Level One
French Substantial	Capture Eggmuühl, Unterlaichling and Obersanding and place IV Koprs on Level One
French Marginal	Capture Eggmuhl and Unterlaichling and place IV Koprs on Level One
Draw	No victory achieved for either side
Austrian Marginal	Place III Corps or VII or Provisinal Corps on Level 1. Hold Untersanding or Unterlaiching
Austrian Substantial	Place III Corps on Level 1 and VII or Provisinal Corps on Level 1. Hold Untersanding .
Austrian Decisive	Place III Corps on Level 1 and VII or Provisinal Corps on Level 1. Hold Untersanding and Unterlaichling.

Capture means hold the location until the end of the scenario. All the hexes of a village or town must be occupied

Battle Casualties

This is the second day of the battle.
If you did not play Scenario one, the losses must be accounted for the fist days conflict.

Do not roll for formations that were not used in Scenario One.
These include : Vandamme, Gudin, Morand, the two Cuirassier Divisons , and 1ere Bavarian Division II Korps (Klenau, Brady and Treuenfels), Grenidiers, and Kienmayer

Roll two dice per Infantry Division
Add the results together and subtract this number of increments from the division

Roll one die for each Cavalry Division or Brigade or Aus. Advanced Guard
The result is the number subtracted from the Divison or Brigade

Roll one die for each Artillery Battery.
If the roll result is 1 or 2; one increment is lost. 3 though;6, no losses.

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809 Scenario Three

Examen du scénario trois

Scenario Two portrays the historical battle where Napoleon drives the Austrian Army from Bavaria. Before Napoleon and additional French troops arrived however, Archduke Karl considered going on the offensive against Davout's III Corps and Lefebrve's VII Corps.

The forces Karl would use for this must cross the Donau and be able to deal a blow before the French Army could be reinforced by Lannes and later by Messena. Karl therefore would quickly reorder the Austrian Army into columns much as he did later for Aspern Eslling. In some cases this ment breaking up the existing corps structure.

Another issue Karl recognized after his realistic assessment of the Austrian Army coordination capabilities ; the inablity to timely manage an attack of this complexity. This flaw would become apparent later at Aspern-Essling. Based on the intelligence Karl received, he wisely decided to retreat back to Austrian on the second day of the battle.

Given Marshal Enterprises' propensity to explore *what if's*, (Super Jena) Scenario Three permits the Austrian Player as Karl, to go forward with the original offensive plan to destroy Davout's III Corps. Scenario Three takes into account the realistic difficulties the Austrian Army would have encountered bringing their forces to bear, having to cross a major river and march during the night and early morning.

Le processus de determination des renforts de Karl

Zusammenfassung

- **(Vierte Armmekolonne)** - The Austrian IV is primarily the same as in Scenario One with the exception of some detached units
- **(Dritte Armmekolone)** - The Austrian III Korps has only units of St. Julien left but has been reinforced with units of the V Korps (not in any other scenarios).
- **(Zweite Armmekolone)** - A new provisional formation comprised of units from the V1 Korps, Lindenau's Division for the V Korps and possibly some Kuirassiers.
- **(Erste Armmekolone)** – The II Korps is a fresh organization transfered over the Danube, at night. This includes divisions commanded by Klenau, Brady, Webber and some IV Korps dettachements. There is a good chance not all of these fromations will arrive on time.

- **Reserve** – consists of Hessen-Homburg and Kienmayer's Grenadiers. They represent the last reserve of the army. Emperor Francis will be reluctant to release them.
- **A misc**. Formtion from Herzog Ludwig's bearen V Korps will be retreating (pdg) from the east map edge to the north. These could be valuable troops if you can rally them. They have sustained some extentsive causualties

Spielweise

As you will soon discover, the odds of **all** these troops crossing the river and arriving on time, is not very likely. The exact unit numbers and types will depend on the fates. If you believe the mathematics, the Austrian player shoud receive between one to two divisions and a brigade of Grenadiers and another of heavy cavalry. These could be scattered on several entry locations to the battle area. Remember, if some Austrian Units are not used, it just means these would not have reached the battlefield in time to be engaged. Another issue for the Austrians will be they don't know where and how much will arrive, just their time of entry. (The French will not know either !)

The French Army remains the same as in Scenario Two.

The entry of the Austrian reinforcements is a little complicated in game terms but this process guaratees each time Scenario Three is played, there will be unique challenges for both sides.

Das größer Manöoer

Before the Austrian Player(s) begin their timed movement for 14 :00;

1) Take the 'time pieces' from the counter mix. These should be 14 :00 through 17 :40

2) find the following leaders on the organizational chart :

Erste Armmekolone
Kleanu – *Advance Guard*
Brady *Division*
Weber *Division*

Detached
Vecsey Brigade

Zweite Armee Kolone
Lindenau *Division*

Janusch *Kuirassier Reserves*
Dritte Armmekolonne
Hohenzollern *AG*
St. Julien *Division*
Boynograd *Kuir. Brigade*

3) Roll two dice for each leader's entry time as follows ; (only one roll , per leader, per game for the location)

Roll	**Arrival Time for the leaders forces**
11	14 :00
12	14 :20
13-16	14 :40
25-26	15 :00
31-33	15 :20
34-46	15 :40
51-52	16 :00
53-54	16 :20
55-56	16 :40
61-64	17 :00
65	17 :20
66	17 :40

4) Record the entry time for each leader on the Arrival Table

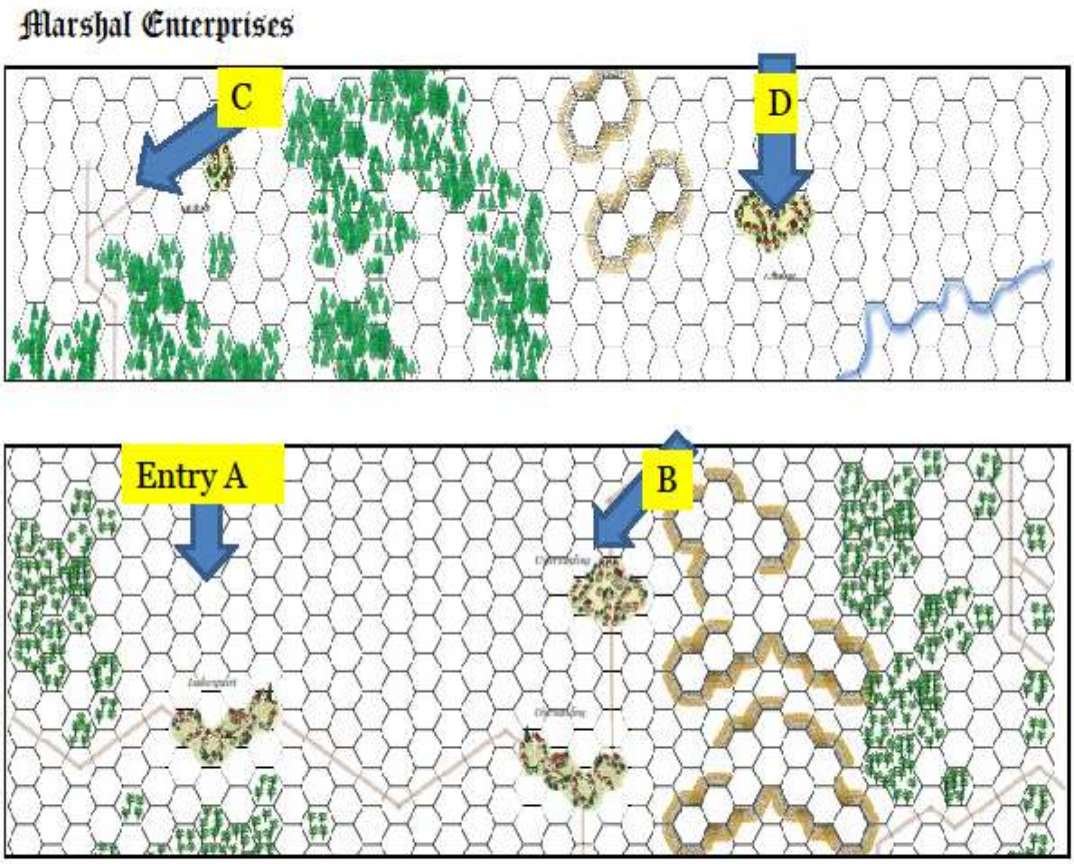
5) Before the Austrian portion of movement, for the arrival time of the leaders determined in 3), roll one die for the entry location. Results as follows :

Roll	**Arrival Location**
1,2	A Zone north edge (see chart)
3,4	B Road to Untersanding
5	C Road to Gailsbach
6	D Road to Aufhausen
	(See Entry Chart Below)

6) Next determine the number of formations. Roll two dice for each unit (Regiment, independent battalion or battery

Roll	**Result**
11-36	Unit enters
41-66	Unit does not enter*

* if a double is rolled, then this unit may roll again next turn



Eggmuhl 1809 Scenario Three Austrian Entry

7) Leaders accompany thier units. Kolowrat and Denorvic may accompany any unit of Kleanu, Brady or Weber, etc.. Liechtenstein may accompany Lindenau.

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809 Scenario Three

Austrian Hauptarmee Grand Tactical - *Arrival Table*

April 22, 1809

Use this table to record the Austrian Arrival

Start 14:00 - End 18:40

1. Roll for arrival time
2. At the arrival Time, roll for location
3. Determine the actual formations that enter

Kolonne	Leader	Stunde	Entry Point
1	Klenau	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
1	Brady	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
1	Weber	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
2	Lindenau	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
2	(Siegenthal)	16:00 Roll (1 die) Even	Untersanding
3	Vukass	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)
3	Lusignan	Roll (2 dice)	Roll (1)

Kolonne	Leader	Stunde	Entry Point
3	(Lederer)	17:00 Roll (1 die) Even	Untersanding

3	**(Schneller)**	**17:40 Roll (1 die) Even**	**Untersanding**
Reserve	**Hessen-Hom**	**15:00 Roll (1 or 2) One Time**	**Gailsbach**
II Res. Korps	**St. Juilen**	**16:00 Roll (1)**	**Gailsbach**
V Korps	**Schustekh**	**15:00 Roll (even) One Time**	**Obergrassling**

Roll	**Arrival Time (Stunde) for the leaders forces**
11-14	14 :20
16-23	15 :00
24- 33	15 :40
34-45	16 :20
51-55	16 :40
61-66	17 :00

Roll	**Entry Point**
1,2	A zone north edge (see chart)
3,4	B road to Untersanding
5	C Road to Gailsbach
6	D Road to Aufhausen

Plus 2 to the die roll for Leichtenstein, Lindenau and II AK Kuirassiers.
Plus 3 to the die roll for St. Julien, Advance Guard and III Kuirassiers.

Roll	**Result**
11-36	Unit enters
41-66	Unit does not enter*
* if a double is rolled, then this unit may roll again next turn	

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

Scenario Four - Alteglofsheim

April 22, 1809
Scenario Map
Start : 19:00
Finish: at the end of the 22:00 turn
See Scenario Map for initial dispositions.

Starts on map
Enters map at time shown

In order to slow down the advancing French Army, Karl has positioned a few elite cavarlry regiments on the road to Regensburg. These regiments must delay the French advance long enough to allow the Austrian III and IV Korps to retreat safely across the Donau.

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
La Grande Armée de l'Allemagne		
1ere Cuirassier Division,		Leader and Division is positioned on the road to Hagelstadt (see scenario map below)
Général de Division Nansouty	19:00	
1ere Carabiniers Regiment	19:00	
2e Carabiniers Regiment	19:00	
2e Cuirassier Regiment	19:00	
9e Cuirassier Regiment	19:00	
3e Cuirassier Regiment	19:00	
12e Cuirassier Regiment	19:00	
Batterie a' Cheval 1/8	19:00	
2e Cuirassier Division		
Général de Division St. Sulpice	19:20	enter Road to Hagelstadt
1ere Cuirassier Regiment	19:20	enter Road to Hagelstadt
5e Cuirassier Regiment	19;40	enter Road to Hagelstadt
10e Cuirassier Regiment	19;40	enter Road to Hagelstadt
11e Cuirassier Regiment	20:00	enter Road to Hagelstadt
Batterie a' Cheval 2/9	20:00	enter Road to Hagelstadt
Cavalry Division (Württ)		Leader is not present.
König Jäger zu Pferd Regiment	20:00	enter on the road to Hagelstadt
Herzog Louis Jäger zu Pferd Regiment	20:00	enter on the road to Hagelstadt
Vanguard of Messena's Corp		Leader not present
14e Chasseur a' Cheval	20:40	Enter on the road to Hagelstadt. Tous les régiments sauf le 14e sont au repos.

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Kaiserlich-königliche Armee		Informationen zur Einrichtung finden Sie in der Szenariokarte.
Brigade Schneller		Der Anführer ist nicht anwesend.
1. Kaiser Kuirassier	19:00	
6. Kuirassier	19:00	
Kavallrie Batterie (1)	19:00	
Advance Guard: GM von Stutterheim	19:00	mit dem 10. Sipsicz Hussaren
10. Stipsicz Hussaren	19:00	
Kavallrie Batterien (2)	19:00	
Advance Guard: FML von Vukassovich	19:00	mit dem 3. Ferd. Hussaren
3. Erzherzog Ferdinand Hussaren	19:00	
Division: FML Somariva	19:00	mit dem 4. Vincent Chevaulegers
4. Vincent Chevaulegers	19:00	

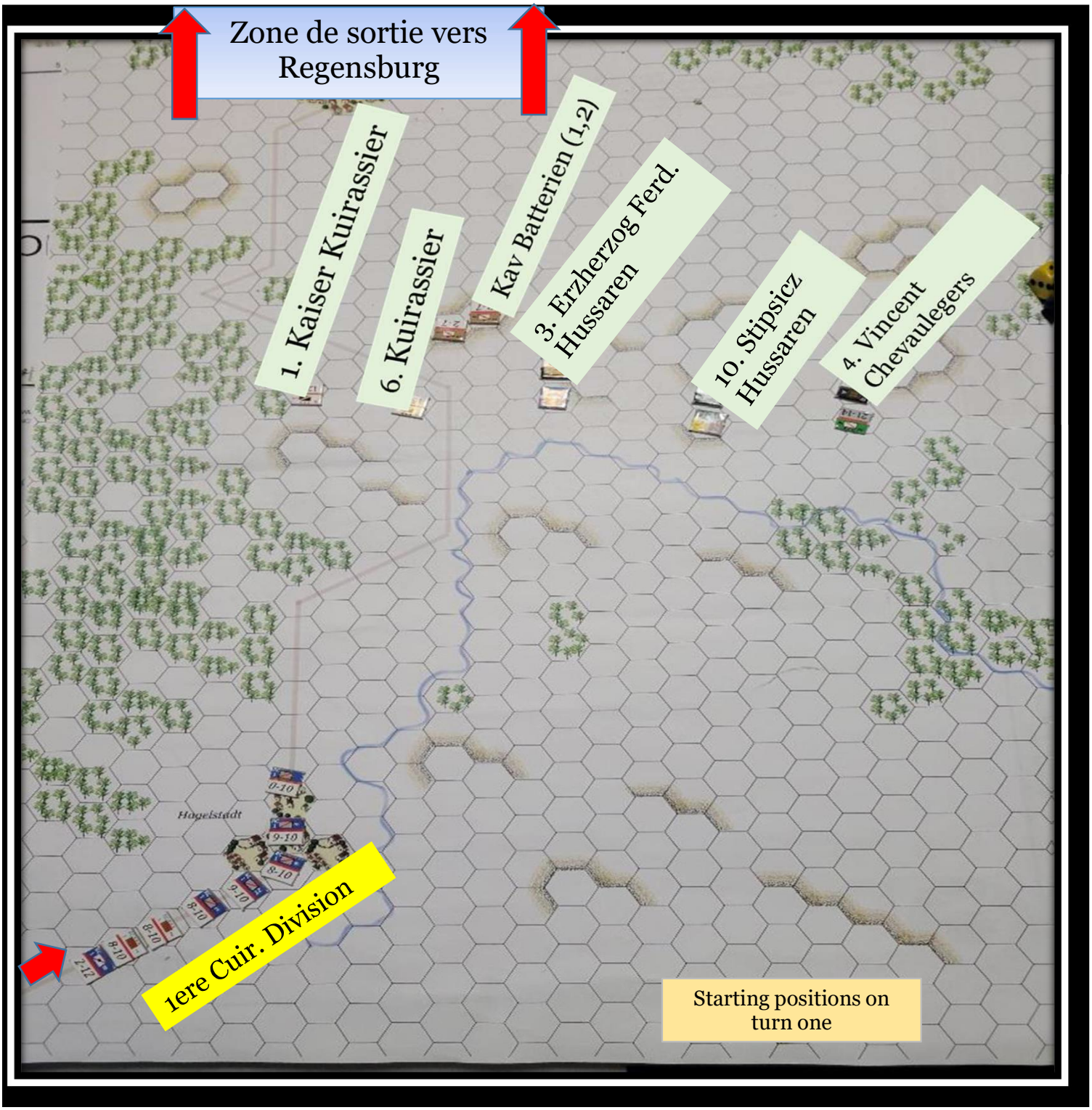
Hinweis: Die gesamte österreichische Kavallerie ist ausgeruht

Dusk Operations
Turn 10 is an evening turn. All artillery has fire value reduced by 50%

Victory Conditions	French must exit the north edge of map at *Zone de sortie vers Regensburg*
French Substantial	exit 8 or more regiments
French Marginal	exit only 7 to 5 regiments
Draw	exit only 4 regiments
Austrian Marginal	exit only 3 regiments
Austrian Substantial	exit only 2 or less regiments

Note: Artillerie a' Cheval do not count as regiments

Cavalry Loses to start the battle - roll one die for each regiment:
1-2 one increment loss
3-4 two increments lost
5 three increments lost
6 four incrments lost
Note: Brigade Schnell's Regiments do not roll



Kavallerie-Taktik Gedenken von DAS

This is an exercise to improve your cavalry skills , both light and heavy.

French Possible Options

1. Attack immeditely with 1ere and wait for support.

2. Wait for the 2ere and light cav. to arrive before initiating the assualt.

3. Engage 1ere immediately and use the light cavalry to out flank the position.

Austrians Possible Options

1. Attack the 1ere immediately with Kuirassier, trying to get a flank with the light cavalry.

2. Form light cavalry screen (Tirailler a' Cheval) and support with kuirassier regiments.

3. Delay by forming an echelon defense. Spread light cavalry in line, into many hexes. Initiate limited counterattacks with heavy cavalry.

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

Scenario Five - Davout Advances

April 22, 1809
Both Maps
Start : 14:00
Finish: at the end of the 18:40 turn

Use both maps -The scenario boundary on the south is an east west line one hex north of Oberlaichling

Starts on map
Enters map at time shown

Davout has stood on April 21, 1809. Now that Napoleon arrives, Davout's III Corps has been ordered to capture the key towns along the road to Regensburg. The Austrians will try to hold these towns and thus the road, until night. Then the Austrian IV Korps will slip away.

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
La Grande Armée de l'Allemagne		
III Corps d' Armée		
Maréchal d'Empire Davout, Duc d'Auerstädt	14:00	Dünzling
Général de Brigade Compans	14:00	w/ St. Hilaire
2e Division		
Général de Division Friant	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Dünzling
15e Legere Infantry Regiment	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Dünzling
33e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	eight hexes from the western edge, Dünzling
48e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:20	eight hexes from the western edge, Dünzling
108e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:20	six hexes from the western edge, Dünzling
111e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:40	six hexes from the western edge, Dünzling
5/12e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Dünzling
5/13e Batterie a Pied	14:20	within two hexes of Dünzling

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
1ere Division		In line with the villages
Général de Division St. Hilaire	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
10e Legere Infantry Regiment	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
3e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
57e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	ten hexes west of Unterlaichling
72e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
105e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
5/14e Batterie a Pied	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
5/15e Batterie a Pied	14:00	twelve hexes west of Oberlaichling
III Corps Attached Light Cavalry		
Général de Division Montbrun	15:00	Dünzling
5e Hussar Regiment	15:00	Dünzling
7e Hussar Regiment	15:00	Dünzling
11e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment	15:00	Dünzling
Général de Division Pire	14:00	with Friant
8e Hussar Regiment	14:00	with Friant
16e Chasseur a' Cheval Regiment	14:00	with St. Hilaire

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Kaiserlich-königliche Armee		
Karl-Ludwig Johann, FM Erzherzog,	14:00	Gailsbach
GM Freiherr Max von Wimpffen	14:00	Gailsbach
GM Adjutanten Grunne	14:00	Untersanding
III Korps: Detached Units		
Advance Guard: FML von Vukassovich	14:00	Untersanding
1. Erzherzog Karl Legion (1,2,3)	14:00	Obersanding
Division: FML Lusignan		Roll one die/ one time for each regiment. If the roll is even the regiment enters the map from the north on the road to Untersanding
29. Infantrie Regiment Lindenau w/ Lusignan	14:00	same as above
7. Infantrie Regiment Schröder	15:00	same as above
56. Infantrie Regiment Wenzel Colloredo	15:00	same as above
1. Infantrie Regiment Kaiser	15:00	same as above
6-pounder brigade batterie (2)	14:00	Untersanding

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Division: FML St. Julien	14:00	Fleche A
6- pounder position batterie (1)	14:00	Fleche A
12-pounder position batterie (1)	14:00	Fleche A
IV Korps: FML von Rosenberg	14:00	Oberlaichling
Advance Guard: GM von Stutterheim	14:00	five hexes north of Oberlaichling
8. Infantrie Regiment Erzherzog Ludwig	14:00	five hexes north of Oberlaichling
12. Deutsch-Banat Grenz Infantrie	14:00	woods between Oberlaichling and Obersanding, six hexes west of the road
Kavallrie batterien (1,2)	14:00	Oberlaichling
Division: FML Somariva	14:00	within four hexes of Fleche A
55. Reuss-Greitz Infantrie Regiment	14:00	within four hexes of Oberlaichling
6-pounder brigade batterie (3)	14:00	Fleche A
Reserve Division: FML Hessen-Homburg		
FML Hessen Homburg	14:00	Roll one die, one time . If one or two, then the battalion is enters. If three through six, then battalion does not. Roll for each battalion, once. Place the committed units at Gailsbach
Major Janusch ADC	14:00	Gailsbach
Leiningen Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)	14:00	
Hauger Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)	14:00	
Cappy Grenadier Battalion	14:00	
Peccaduc Grenadier Battalion	14:00	
Weiniawsky Grenadier Battalion	14:00	
Hahn Grenadier Battalion (Hungary)	14:00	
6-pounder position batterie (1)	14:00	
Kuirassier Reserve		
Brigade Schneller		
1. Kaiser Kuirassiers	14:00	Untersanding
6. Kuirassier Regiment	14:00	Untersanding
Kavallrie batterie (1)	14:00	Untersanding

Notes:

Strategic Background

Now outnumbered, Erzherzog Karl decides not to attack but to retreat back across the Donau.
Karl assigns the IV Korps to be the rearguard with a few units from III Korps in support
The road (Oberlaichling, Obersanding to Untersanding) is of key importance to the Austrians.
Much of the IV Korps will use this road to march north over the Donau.
The goal of the Austrians is to retreat slowly to the northeast to allow the rest of
the army to reform beyond the Donau.
Napoleon wants to trap this part of the Austrian Army and destroy it.

Austrians rout (Pdf) east and the French rout (Pdf) west

For the purposes of this scenario, any routed unit, French or Austrian, is removed from play,
if the unit leaves the scenario boundary.

Victory Conditions

French Decisive	capture by 16:20 and hold until the end of this scenario: Untersanding, Obersanding and Oberlaichling
French Substantial	capture by 17:20 and hold until the end of this scenario: Untersanding, Obersanding and Oberlaichling
French Marginal	capture and hold until the end of this scenario: Untersanding, Obersanding and Oberlaichling
Draw	at the end of this scenario, neither side holds: Untersanding, Obersanding and Oberlaichling
Austrian Marginal	place French III Corps on Morale Level one at any time
Austrian Substantial	hold until the end of this scenario: Untersanding and Obersanding
Austrian Decisive	hold until the end of this scenario: Untersanding, Obersanding and Oberlaichling

Battle Casualties

Many of the formations in this scenario fought in the previous day.

If you did not play Scenario one, the losses must be accounted for.
Use the following formula to determine the losses for every division, cavalry division or brigade and artillery battery

Roll Two Dice per Infantry Division
Add the results together and subtract this number of increments from the division

Roll One die for each Cavalry Division or Brigade.
The result is the number subtracted from the Division or Brigade

Roll one die for each Artillery battery.
If the roll result is 1 or 2; one increment is lost. 3 though;6, no losses.

Do not roll for formations that were not used in Scenario One. These include :
The Austrian Grenadiers and Kuirassiers

Montbrun and Pire count as one division

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

Scenario Six - Lefebvre Pushes to Eggmühl

April 22, 1809
Both Maps
Start : 14:00
Finish: at the end of the 17:40 turn

Use the east map - The scenario boundary running east to west is one hex to the north of Unterlaichling and the southern-most river Grosse Laaber. Eastern-most is Unterdeggenbach

Starts on map	
Enters map at time shown	

Lefebvre is ordered to pressure and then push back the Austrians holding the defensive line west of Eckmühl. This will outflank Fleche B, which guards the crossing of the Grosse Laaber. Napoleon will be advancing from the south.

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
La Grande Armée de l'Allemagne		
VII Corps d' Armée		
Maréchal d'Empire Lefebvre, Duc du Danzig	14:00	Pairing
Aide Général de Brigade Marbot	14:00	Niederleierndorf
Artillery Reserve: Colonel Calonge	14:00	Pairing
3e Division bavaroise		
GL von Deroy	14:00	ten hexes southeast of Unterlaichling to Paring
9e Infantrie Regiment Ysenberg	14:00	Same as above
10e Infantrie Regiment Junker	14:00	Same as above
5e Legere Infantrie Battalion Butler	14:00	Same as above
5e Infantrie Regiment Preysing	14:00	Same as above
14e Infantrie Regiment	14:00	Same as above
7e Legere Infantrie Battalion Gunther	14:00	Same as above
12-pound Batterie von Dietrich	14:00	Same as above
6-pound Ligne Batterie Peters	14:00	Same as above
6-pound Ligne Batterie Roys	14:00	Same as above

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
1ere Division bavaroise		
GL Kronprinz Ludwig	14:20	road to Niederleierndorf
1ere Leib Battalion	14:20	road to Niederleierndorf
2e Regiment Kronprinz	14:20	road to Niederleierndorf
1ere Léger Battalion Habermann	14:20	road to Niederleierndorf
4e Infantrie Regiment	14:40	road to Niederleierndorf
8e Infantrie Regiment	14:40	road to Niederleierndorf
6 pound line battery Wagner	14:00	within two hexes of Paring
6 pound line battery Hofstetten	14:00	within two hexes of Paring
Batterie Leger Regnier	14:00	Paring
4e Chevaulegers Regiment Bubenhoffen	14:00	Paring
5e Reserve Division		
Général de Brigade Demont	14:00	Six hexes east of Schierling, south of river
7e Legere /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
12e Ligne / 4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
21e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
30e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
33e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
61e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	Same as above
65e Ligne / 4 Battalion	14:00	five hexes east of Schierling, south of river
85e Ligne / 4 Battalion	14:00	five hexes east of Schierling, south of river
11e Ligne /4 Battalion	14:00	five hexes east of Schierling, south of river
General von Vieregg (Bav.)	14:00	Niederleierndorf
1ere Chevaulegers Kronprinz	14:00	Niederleierndorf

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen
Kaiserlich-königliche Armee		
Stabchef der Artillerie Major Perl	14:00	Fleche B
IV Korps		
Advance Guard Detached		
10. Stipsicz Hussaren	14:00	within six hexes of Unterlaichling
Division (Somariva) Detached		
4. Vincent Chevaulegers	14:00	within four hexes of Schierling
Division: FML Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Bartenstein		Unterlaichling
22.Infantrie Regiment Koburg	14:00	within four hexes of Unterlaichling
44. Infantrie Regiment Bellegarde	14:00	within four hexes of Unterlaichling
46. Infantrie Regiment Chasteler	14:00	Fleche B
12-pounder position batterie (1)	14:00	Fleche B
6-pounder position batterie (1)	14:00	Fleche B
5. Jäger Battalion	14:00	Any woods hex within 3 hexes of Unterlaichling
6. Jäger Battalion	14:00	Schierling

Some Austrian regiments have already retreated off the board

Notes:

Strategic Background

The combined Bavarian and French forces of the VII Korps at set to attach along the Grosse Laaber on their way to Eckmühl. This is in support of Napoleon's attack from the south, to capture an important crossing of the river.
The Austrians are only buying time as they retreat northward

Austrians rout (Pdf) east and the French rout (Pdf) west

For the purposes of this scenario
they are removed from play when they leave the scenario boundaries.

Victory Conditions

French Decisive	capture by the end of the 15:40 turn and hold until the end of this scenario: Unterlaichling, Schierling and Fleche B
French Substantial	capture by the end of the 16:40 turn and hold until the end of this scenario: Unterlaichling and Fleche B
French Marginal	capture and hold until the end of the 17:40 turn : Unterlaichling and Fleche B
Draw	at the end of this scenario, nether side holds: Unterlaichling, Schierling and Fleche B
Austrian Marginal	place VII Corps on Morale Level one at any time
Austrian Substantial	hold until the end of this scenario: Fleche B
Austrian Decisive	hold until the end of this scenario: Unterlaichling and Fleche B

Battle Casualties

If you did not play Scenario one, the losses must be accounted for.
Use the following formula to determine the losses for every division, cavalry division or brigade and artillery battery

Roll Two Dice per Infantry Division
Add the results together and subtract this number of increments from the division

Roll One die for each Cavalry Division or Brigade.
The result is the number subtracted from the Division or Brigade (10. + 4. = brigade)

Roll one die for each Artillery Battery.
If the roll result is 1 or 2; one increment is lost. 3 though 6; no losses.

Do not roll for formations that were not used in Scenario One. These include:
1ere Bavarian division and cavalry

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

Scenario Seven - Vandamme Assaults Eggmühl

April 22, 1809
Start : 14:00
Finish at the end of the 16:00 turn

Use both maps - the scenario boundary is a north to south line at the west side of Unterdeggenbach, north to south line at the east side of Oberdeggenbach and a west to east horizontal line 10 hexes north of the northern most village hex of Eggmühl. See scenario map.

Starts on map		
Enters map at time shown		
On map to start but can't move until		(Napoleon's Orders)

Napoleon attempts to force the Grosse Laaber and pursue the retreating Austrians. Karl instructs the small group of troops defending Eggmühl to hold and then gradually retreat.

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
La Grande Armée de l'Allemagne		
Emperor Napoleon I, Roi d'Italie	14:40	Oberdeggenbach
Maréchal d'Empire Berthier	14:40	Oberdeggenbach
Général de Division Georges Mouton	14:40	Oberdeggenbach
Général de Division Géraud Duroc	14:40	Oberdeggenbach
VIII Corps d'Armée		
Général de Division Vandamme	14:40	with Napoleon
Infantry Division (Württ)		
GL von Newbronn	15:00	Buchhausen
Kronprinz Infantry Regiment	15:00	Buchhausen
Herzog Wilhelm Infantry Battalion	15:00	Buchhausen
1/Kramrer Infantry Regiment	15:00	Buchhausen
Newbronn Fusilier Regiment	14:00	twelve hexes north of Buchhausen
Phull Infantry Regiment	14:00	seven hexes north of Buchhausen
Jaeger Battalion König	14:40	two hexes south of the Eggmühl Bridge
Jaeger Battalion von Neuffer	14:40	three hexes south of the Eggmühl Bridge
1st Light Infantry Battalion von Wolff	14:40	three hexes south of the Eggmühl Bridge
2nd Light Battalion von Brusselle	14:00	Unterdeggenbach

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
6-pound line Battery	14:00	six hexes north of Buchhausen
6 pound light battery	14:00	Unterdeggenbach
6 pound light battery	14:00	Oberdeggenbach
Cavalry Division (Württ)		
General von Woellwarth	14:40	ten hexes north of Buchhausen
Lieb Chevauleger Regiment	14:40	south side of the bridge across the Grosse Laaber at Eckmühl
Herzog Heinrich Chevauleger Regiment	14:40	ten hexes north of Buchhausen
König Jäger zu Pferd Regiment	14:40	Oberdeggenbach, Napoleon's Escort
Herzog Louis Jaeger zu Pferd Regiment	14:40	Two hexes north of Oberdeggenbach
2e Division - Gudin (Detached)		
12e Ligne Infantry Regiment -3e Battalion	15:20	enter north side of the Grosse Laaber- at scenario east boundary
Kaiserlich-königliche Armee		
Aide Rittmeister Strasser	14:00	Eggmühl
III Korps: Detached Units		
Advance Guard		
9. Peterwardein Grenz Infantrie (1,2)	14:00	1 battalion in Eckmühl Castle and 1 battalion on the north side of the Grosse Laaber at the bridge
3. Erzherzog Ferdinand Hussaren	14:00	within two hexes of Eggmühl
9. Infantrie Regiment Czartoryski	14:00	within two hexes of Eggmühl
Kavallrie batterie (1,2)	14:00	Eggmühl
Division: FML St. Julien (Detached)		
20. Inf. Regiment, 2. battalion	15:00	Enters from the north scenario map edge

Notes:

Strategic Background
Napoleon arrives and orders the assualt on Eggmühl.
Using the troops at hand, he launches assaults to capture the bridge.
The Peterwardein (Serbian) Grenz man both the bridge and the castle.
The total Austrian force is small and they are to delay the French.
Napoleon wants the troops on the other side of the Grosse Laaber to clear the way for the pursuit.

Austrians unis rout (Pdf) north and the French rout (Pdf) south
For the purposes of this scenario they are removed from play
when they leave the scenario boundaries.

Victory Conditions

French Decisive	capture and hold until the end of the scenario, all the hexes of Eckmühl and exit two battalions of the northern border
Fench Substatial	capture and hold until the end of the scenario, all the hexes of Eckmühl
French Marginal	capture and hold until the end of the scenario, the bridge and Castle hex of Eckmühl
Draw	None of the conditions of victory are met
Austrian Marginal	hold until 16:00 , all the hexes of Eckmühl and exit two battalions of the northern boarder
Austrian Sustantial	hold until the end of the scenario, all the hexes of Eckmühl until 16:00 and exit two battalions off the northern border
Austrian Decisive	VIII Corps on morale level one or kill or capture Napoleon

Battle Casualties
There are no causalties for either side.

La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809

Scenario Eight - Gudin Outflanks Eggmühl

April 22, 1809
Use eastern map
Start : 14:00
Finish: at the end of the 16:40 turn
Use eastern map - The scenario boundary running north / south at the eastern edge of Oberdeggenbach and the eastern edge of Upkofen/Inkofen

Starts on map
Enters map at time shown

Lannes' fresh corps arrives and is directed to cross the Grosse Laaber. With this maneuver, the French forces will out flank Eggmühl and drive back the Austrian rearguard. Lannes' disadvantage is that his command does not include cavalry. However, the Austrians also have no cavalry, and have no light troops.

Description	Debut / Arrivee	Remarques
La Grande Armée de l'Allemagne		
Corps provisoire		
Maréchal d'Empire Lannes Duc de Montebello, Prinz de Siewierz	14:00	road from Oberdeggenbach
Aide Général de Brigade Gauthier	14:00	road from Oberdeggenbach
3e Division		
Général de Division Gudin	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
7e Legere Infantry, III Battalion	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
12e Ligne Infantry Regiment*	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
21e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
25e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
85e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
8/7e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
8/8e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Zaitzkofen
1ere Division		
Général de Division Morand	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
13e Legere Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
17e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
30e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
61e Ligne Infantry Regiment	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
8/10e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen
8/11e Batterie a Pied	14:00	within two hexes of Upkofen

Beschreibung	Start / Ankunft	Bemerkungen

Kaiserlich-königliche Armee

Division: FML St. Julien (Detached)

20. Infantrie Regiment Kaunitz	14:00	within two hexes of Rogging
38. Infantrie Regiment Württemberg	14:00	within two hexes of Pfakofen
6-pounder brigade batterie (2,3)	14:00	Pfakofen

Notes:

Strategic Background

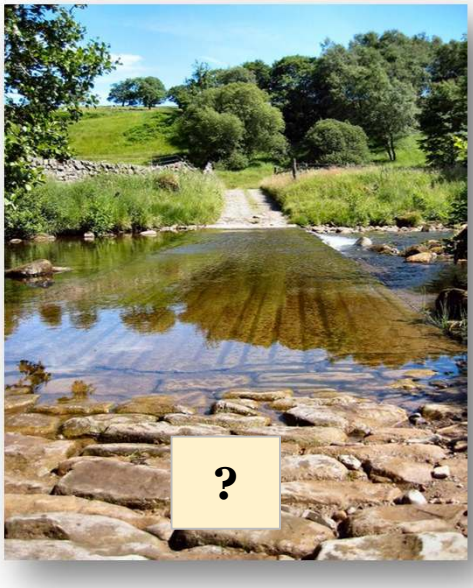
Lannes moves forward with a superiority of infantry and artillery
(Two divisions against an Austrian Brigade)
Crossing the Grosse Laaber is a major problem unless a ford can be found.
The Austrians are only buying time as they retreat northward.

Austrians rout (Pdf) north and the French rout (Pdf) south

For the purposes of this scenario the routing formations are removed from play when they leave the scenario boundaries.

Locating a ford...Infantry Only

Between the western scenario boundary and Rogging, there is a rumor of a ford.
Place Gudin on any Grosse Laaber hexside.
Roll one dice each turn until the result is a 1 or 2.
This hex then becomes the ford. There is only one.
Upstream in the swamp is another ford, however this is a long march.



*When the Grosse Laaber is crossed by French troops,
the 12e Infantrie 3e Batt. Is removed from play

Victory Conditions	
French Decisive	Capture by 15:40 and hold until the end of this scenario: Rogging and Pfakofen.
French Substantial	Capture by 16:20 and hold until the end of this scenario: Rogging and Pfakofen.
French Marginal	Capture by 16:40 and hold until the end of this scenario: Rogging and Pfakofen.
Draw	None of the conditions of victory are met.
Austrian Marginal	Two battalions remain in good order when exiting the northern border of the scenario map on the last Austrian turn of this scenario
Austrian Substantial	Hold Pfakofen until completion of the Austrian 16:20 turn, and not have all Austrian troops be eliminated.
Austrian Decisive	Place Lannes' Provisional Corps on Morale Level one

Battle Casualties

There are no causalties for either side when the scenario begins.

Absorbed By Premonition, Lannes Has Last Victory

There was never any doubt that Jean Lannes was not only crucial to many French victories in the French Empire, but was Napoleon's personal favorite, perhaps the Emperor's best friend. When the events of the 1809 campaign are recalled in the life of Marshal Lannes, clearly the two months plus of that fighting was remarkably different than his previous military campaign with Napoleon Bonaparte.

What made the military career stand out in comparison to other marshals and generals? One only need to turn to when Lannes first attracted the attention of Bonaparte in Italy at Lodi and in the follow-up campaign against Italian rebels outside of Milan (where he was made a general in appreciation by Bonaparte). In both instances, Lannes was able to provide an immediate burst of energy to the situation and provide the leadership which led the French victory. Just a few months later at both Castiglione and Arcola, Lannes would provide that burst of almost preternatural energy to inspire the French arms. At Arcola, Lannes would be wounded several times, but he kept going and inspired a French victory.

Always Charging And Often Wounded

At the start of the Egyptian expedition, Lannes successfully stormed the fortress in Malta. Once the French were in Egypt, Lannes again led the charge and stormed Alexandria, securing it for the French. According to the Jean Lannes website (an excellent resource and read at https://www.jeanlannes.com/), at the Battle of the Pyramids, Lannes may have been at Bonaparte's side inside one of the huge French squares. Lannes was one of the lead commanders in the Palestine expedition where his leadership stood out at Jaffa and Acre. He would be wounded several times, and again at Aboukir, Bonaparte's last victory in Egypt before returning to France. Lannes would be part of the select group to accompany their commander back home.

Once back in France, Lannes was named the commander of the advance guard of the First Consul's Army of Reserve. Lannes was like lightning, slashing from Dijon to Italy, crossing the Alps and bridging the Po. He and Victor won the battle of Montebello and set the framework for the great French victory of Marengo.

Marshal Jean Lannes, Duc de Montebello & Prince of Siewierz by Julie Volpeliere

In the 1805 campaign, Lannes fought well at Ulm; was instrumental in capturing a Vienna bridge over the Danube; and fought well at Austerlitz. As the 1806 campaign opens, Lannes again commands the advance guard and opens by defeating the Prussians sharply at Saalfeld. Shortly after that battle, Napoleon has Lannes open the battle at Jena. The resulting victory led French troops to overwhelm the city of Jena, where Lannes would see his friendship with the German philosopher von Goethe born, after Lannes saved von Goethe's papers and books from over-anxious French looters and preservationists. Lannes performed well in the winter and spring campaigns of 1807. His defeat of the Russian relief column trying to reach Danzig led to fall of that fortress. Napoleon used Lannes to hold off the bulk of Bennigsen's army at Friedland until Napoleon arrived with main French force.

Napoleon preferred to use Lannes as his advance guard in his battles as seen from the review of his combats above shows. Lannes seemed to have the right amount of energy and drive to make things happen. However, his experience in Spain at Saragossa seemed to affect Lannes. Lannes had been named the third French commander of army besieging the Spanish city, sometimes called the Florence of Spain. The grueling and nearly three-month second siege of the city left the city beyond destroyed and the population reduced by two-thirds because of the grim fighting.

Eggmühl Final Win For Napoleon Favorite

Archduke Charles, By Johann Peter Kraff--Lannes Nemesis Down The Danube

When Lannes returned to France in early 1809, he appeared to have changed considerably. While visiting the Empress Josephine in Paris, Lannes left her with the impression that his time left was short, and his next campaign might be his last.

In the Eggmühl campaign, his corps cleaned up fleeing Austrians at Eggmühl. But at Eggmühl, he lost his good friend General Cervoni. The next day at Ratisbon, he led a charge of grenadiers to scale the walls of that fortress city. He was stopped from personally assaulting the breach in the Ratisbon wall by his subordinates, and he was only stopped from crossing the Rhine by the archduke Charles.

Death Surrounds Lannes During His Last Days

Lannes was again in the vanguard of the French advance down the Danube towards Vienna, keeping the Archduke Charles at arm's length. Then Napoleon attempts to cross the Danube at Aspern-Essling. Many of Lannes close friends were lost at that battle including De Albuquerque; d'Espagne; St. Hilaire; and Pouzet. The French were defeated, but the most important loss was Lannes, who was mortally wounded while talking with Pouzet.

Napoleon lost his engine with the loss of Lannes--subsequent to Aspern-Essling, he never again had a general or marshal who could make a difference like Lannes did. The wars would go on for the next six years, and after Wagram, Napoleon could never win the decisive battle. The closest comparison might be the loss of Stonewall Jackson to the Confederacy after Chancellorsville.

We wonder whether Lannes had a premonition about what would happen to his beloved France when he visited Josephine in Paris in 1809.

Sacajawea Son Becomes Württemberg Prince Pal

There are ties to the past we do not know about or understand, but La Bataille can be our tour guide to trip from history to the present. Take the Lewis & Clarke expedition as one leg of the historical journey.

In 1803, Napoleon is about to go to war again with Great Britain but is hard up for cash. The Americans are interested in purchasing New Orleans from the French, who had managed to get it back from Spain after 40 years. The French also control a vast territory the size of the United States, which except for New Orleans, is virtually devoid of any organized governmental oversight. Napoleon knows he can do nothing with what is called Louisiana, decides to cash in on his North American holdings. History knows this event as the Louisiana Purchase.

Napoleon goes on to fight the Napoleonic wars and changes European history. Not just large states like France and Britain are changed, but small countries like Württemberg become radically reshuffled. Meanwhile, United States President Thomas Jefferson, as much a scientist as statesmen, decides to unwrap what is in his Louisiana package, and sends Lewis & Clark to explore what might be there, as well as claim the unknown Oregon territories for the United States. But this meditation is not about the famous exploration, but rather how it is intertwined with our discussions of La Bataille today.

While Lewis & Clark were organizing their expedition in 1804, they came to make the acquaintance of a young Shoshone woman who would become their interpreter, guide, and perhaps the most important individual in the expedition, Sacajawea. Sacajawea was married to a French-Canadian trapper, Toussaint Charbonneau, who was also part of the American expedition. Sacajawea was several months pregnant when her participation in the expedition began. She gave birth to her son, Jean Baptiste Charbonneau, in early 1805. He became a part of the expedition and became a favorite of William Clarke. Upon the expedition's return to St. Louis in 1806, the young Jean—called Pomp by Clarke-- would eventually be adopted by his godfather and raised by him.

In 1823, the now grown Charbonneau, met the Württemberg Duke Friedrich Paul Wilhelm, nephew of King Friedrich I, King of Württemberg while the duke was visiting St. Louis. Their resulting friendship led to the Württemberg duke inviting Charbonneau to return to Europe where Charbonneau lived for six years, learning both German and Spanish. The Württemberg duke and the young American, born on the Lewis & Clarke expedition, travelled throughout Europe and North Africa.

Jean Baptiste (Pomp) Charbonneau

The young American returned home and lived a full series of frontier adventures, including participating in expeditions with Jim Bridger and Pathfinder John C. Fremont. He later marched in the Mormon Battalion's famous trek from the Great Salt Lake to San Diego during the Mexican War and fought with Stephen Kearney during his conquest of California. Following the war, he was named alcalde (mayor) of San Luis Rey. That town would later become Oceanside. He had a whole series of adventures subsequent to his mayoralty and before his passing 20 years later. However, our journey will end in Oceanside. Marshal Enterprises' own Dennis Spors spent much of his youth in Oceanside visiting his grandmother, Esther Spors', motel, literally one block from the Pacific Ocean. Nearly 60 years later, Marshal Enterprises would meet in an Oceanside timeshare, just across the street where Dennis would visit his grandmother. The purpose of Monte and Jim's visit to that Oceanside timeshare in November of 2011 was to playtest ME's latest game, La Bataille de Raszyn 1809.

From Württemberg's large Friedrich I; to Lewis & Clarke; to Sacajawea's son; back to Württemberg; then back to the Mexican War and the Mormon Battalion; to Oceanside in 1848; to Oceanside in the 1950's; to Oceanside in 2011; to finish off with Raszyn in 2024; the circle is complete.

Eggmühl Battle A Near Miss For Charles'

Here is our review of the Battle of Eggmühl, but it is told through the prism of our game, La Bataille d' Eggmühl 1809.

When Charles invaded Bavaria on April 10, 1809, Napoleon had not yet arrived in Germany. Overall command had been given to Berthier, but he could not organize the French with a coherent defense. The French were scattered throughout Bavaria and would not start to assume any cohesiveness until Napoleon arrived. He arrived on April 17 and immediately started to organize the French into an offensive army. On April 20, Napoleon defeated the Austrians at Abensberg. His victory, however, was subdued by the French capitulation of their garrison at Ratisbon on the same day as the Abensberg victory, where the French lost over 2000 troops.

Napoleon ordered Davout's III Corps and Lefebvre's VII Corps to pursue what he thought were the remnants of the Austrian army on April 21. Unbeknownst to Napoleon, however, Charles was just assembling the bulk of his army. He would temporarily outnumber Davout and Lefebvre. *(Davout would enter the northwest edge of the game map covered by forests. Lefebvre would shortly follow with his Bavarians and Demont's reserve division just south of that, but still in very difficult terrain).*

Charles' goal was to destroy Davout in detail before Napoleon arrived with the rest of his army. The Austrians would attempt separate Davout's corps from Lefebvre's corps which was protecting Davout's southern flank.

(Scenario One of the game is a recreation of this action where either side is faced with attempting to destroy their opponent and gaining an upper hand. Charles is able to bring two large Korps—commanded by Hohenzollern and Rosenburg—with plentiful amounts of light troops to delay Davout's move into the woods-- into play.
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Charles Brings Two Large Korps Into Play

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Austrians Line Fire Proves Deadly

P*rince Friedrich von Hohenzollern by unknown painter*

Day One of the battle finds neither side getting the edge, but both sides incurring heavy casualties). The Austrian large battalions can inflict heavy fire losses on the French. However, the French morale is better, and French melee is superior. Meanwhile, Lefebvre is advancing slowly in the south, but the Bavarians and Demont's reserve division, while able to support Davout well enough, cannot break through the Austrians with their large battalions and some special massive cavalry regiments). The Austrians have some excellent reserves available, but not all of the grenadiers and kuirassiers will be able to enter the battle to turn the tide in the Austrian favor

By the next day, April 22, Napoleon arrives with the Württemberg corps (Vandamme); Lannes' Provisional Corps; and a couple of heavy cavalry divisions. This places the French with a numerical advantage. Charles will start to withdraw slowly across the Donau and seek to protect his army from the French onslaught. The French will storm the bridges in front of Eggmühl on the Große Laber; and Württembergers will storm the chateau in the town.

(The battle can be played in one large action (Scenario Two) or in several smaller scenarios which show the gradual French overwhelming of the Austrian defenses and their pursuit of the Austrian main army. There are a total of eight scenarios ranging from long to very short. These are great for solitaire and a half day of action. Consult the scenario map on the Marshal Enterprise website to establish the location of each.

Scenario Three is the Eggmühl version of Super Jena, a large "what if" scenario which assumes the Austrians would be better at coordinating their large and unwieldy army. Rather than retreat as he did historically, Charles decides to attack and bring in reinforcements across the Danube. Thus, both sides are reinforced with variable times and locations guaranteed to make each play a unique experience.

Battle of Alteglofsheim

Later in the day, the French decide to use cavalry to try to pin the Austrian army down in the early evening. This is the Battle of Alteglofsheim which starts at 7 pm on April 22. 13 French cavalry regiments—mainly heavy regiments—and some horse guns, take on five Hapsburg cavalry regiments and some horse guns and try to catch the Austrian main army retreating from the French at Eggmühl.

This special scenario has its own map and is a very quick play. It is really a tutorial of cavalry actions with both sides charging and reacting to a completely mobile battle.

Despite the best efforts by Napoleon; Davout; Lannes and the rest of the Franco-Allied forces, they were unable to pin Charles down. Charles would counter the efforts Lannes to cross the Danube. Lannes would be assigned the task of getting the Imperial forces across the Danube in force, but he would be unable to do so.

The result would be an overall French victory, but Eggmühl was still an incomplete result. Then there was the defeat at Aspern-Essling; which would be remedied at Wagram later in the summer. See La Bataille d' Aspern-Essling 1809 and La Bataille de Deutsch-Wagram 1809 by Marshal Enterprises.

Hapsburgs Unable To Harness German Anti-French Sentiment

The Fifth Coalition had a grand master plan to defeat Napoleon in Central Europe in 1809. Not only did they count on Archduke Charles to defeat Napoleon in the Danube Valley; but Austrian arms led by Charles' brother, the Archduke John, would defeat the French in Italy and the Dalmatian coast; the British would successfully invade the Low Countries; and Germans would rise in rebellion against the French Empire in Central Germany. But what would happen instead?

The Austrians more than held their own against the French in the Danube valley until Napoleon overwhelms Charles at Wagram in July of 1809. Archduke John was neutralized by Viceroy Eugene, who aided by Generals MacDonald and Marmont, learned quickly on his first command assignment; and maneuvered the Army of Italy to Vienna and beyond. He was able to assist his stepfather in the decisive victory at Wagram.

The British, dawdled for too long and did not invade Holland at Walcheren until after Charles loses the Battle of Wagram. Plagued by bad weather and disease, the British were loosely watched by Bernadotte till they realized the Dutch adventure was no treat, and the Walcheren failure would lead to the failure and fall of the British government.

Stirring The Proverbial Pot

Finally, the German insurrections, which the Austrians had hoped to harness, would sputter and exhaust themselves without igniting any significant sparks among the Germans. There was a reason for this. The German anti-French sentiment the Austrians had hoped to stimulate was only a mist—not enough to generate the true feeling necessary leading to threatening activity. For example, Frederick William, the Duke of Brunswick, was one of the great instigators in stirring the proverbial pot. He and his Black Brunswickers were motivated by anger that their little duchy was part of the Westphalian amalgamation. He raised 2300 troops as a sort of *freikorps* which ripped through central Germany and liberated Braunschweig for a few days, before escaping to the German coast, where they were picked up by the British fleet and eventually deposited in Spain as cannon fodder for the British crown

However, their anger was not shared by the typical citizen in central Germany. The Black Duke did not provide his subjects any type of leadership that led them to clamor for more. They would find the Black Duke no better than his replacement, the Westphalian King Jerome, who had not yet worn out his subject's welcome with his excessive spending and his endless participation in his brother's wars. The typical Brunswicker or Westphalian saw no reason to leave the Confederation of the Rhine—at least in 1809. Finally, all the Black Duke's adventures occurred after Wagram. By then, the whole adventure was pointless.

Frederick William, the Black Duke, by Johann Christian August Schwartz

While the Black Duke would become a legend for some, his overall performance should not warrant the historical good press he has received over the years. His death at Quatre Bras in 1815, no doubt, has a large part to play in this occurrence.

The final play Emperor Francis had to play was close to home. As one of the conditions of the Treaty of Pressburg in 1805, Austria ceded the region of Tyrol to Bavaria. Tyrol had been ruled by the Hapsburgs for hundreds of years. Tyrol had developed under Austrian rule a certain amount of autonomy. Its citizens had more freedoms and there was less adherence to feudalism than in most of Europe. For example, Tyrol was a much more democratic composition to its local legislature. Andreas Hofer, who was an innkeeper, was an influential member of the Tyrolean *Landtag*. Tyrol was comfortable in its Hapsburg skin; when Bavaria took over administration of Tyrol, it did so with a heavy hand and irritated its new subjects to no end. Not only, was Bavaria making onerous manpower demands for its army, but it also wanted to institute a regionwide smallpox vaccination program.

Tyrol Rebellion Key Play For Francis

By early 1809, Hofer made a visit to Vienna and petitioned Emperor Francis to intervene on Tyrol's behalf—a commitment the Hapsburg emperor was glad to make. Furthermore, Francis' brother, the Archduke John, was a strong advocate for Hofer. With the Tyrolean promise to rise up against Bavaria, Francis was ready to unleash his war against Napoleon and his Bavarian allies.

Austrians Cannot Control Uprisings

Andreas Hofer by Georg Wachtel

The Tyrolean revolt started on April 9, 1809, and initially was successful. However, as the Eggmühl battles went the French way, the Austrians lost contact to their Tyrolean allies, and the revolt began to lose steam. The Tyroleans lost their initial gains when Marshal Lefebvre, fresh off his Eggmühl victories, attacked Hofer's forces in May.
The revolt would linger on for a few months, but Francis was unable to maintain his support of Hofer's forces, and the post-Wagram armistice of Znaim again awarded the Tyrol to Bavaria. Hofer went back and forth about whether to acquiesce to the armistice terms, ultimately deciding to continue his fight. He defeated Lefebvre at *Third Bergisel* in August and kept Tyrol independent for a few more months. But the Treaty of Schönbrunn again awarded Tyrol back to Bavaria. Hofer decided to continue his fight. However, his struggle would evaporate as France, Bavaria and the Kingdom of Italy would destroy the rebellion. Hofer was captured by the Army of Italy. Napoleon reportedly said, "give him a fair trial and then shoot him.
The revolt was over, and Hofer was a dead folk hero. Francis turned his back on Tyrol at least twice, and initial Tyrolean dissatisfaction was against another German entity, Bavaria. The Hofer adventure was totally local, and the great villains were either German or Italian. Francis "German insurrection" move had failed, and the War of the Fifth Coalition was a French victory.

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We are Marshal Enterprises, and we first met in the 1970's and published our first games back then. We got together again 13 years ago and have published more than 25 games since 2012…

Monte Mattson Dennis Spors James Soto

We all have our part to play